

KASHMIR AND POLITICS

BIBLIOGRAPHY



ABOUT THE BOOK

Kashmir is famous not only for its charming landscape but also for its glorious past. Its recorded history testifies to its grand traditions and rich cultural heritage. Kashmir has always been a spot of attraction for others, and much has been written on it especially after the developments of 1947 and 1989.

Though a few bibliographies of general nature have been compiled on Kashmir, the present work is, however, a pioneering effort in this field. It is unique in the sense that it offers a good deal of annotations on various aspects of the history and politics of three regions of the State viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

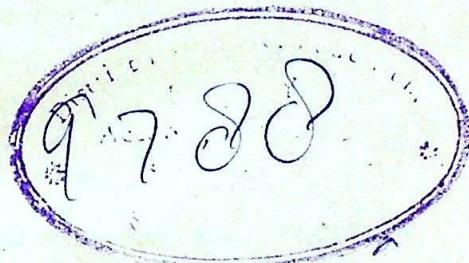
The bibliography is selective in nature and indexes 758 books, periodicals and newspaper articles important from the research point of view. In addition to author and subject indexes, it contains a brief introduction to the history and politics of the State so as to give the readers a fair idea of the topic. The book will prove useful to the students, teachers and researchers and thus it will go a long way in facilitating the work of future research on Jammu and Kashmir.

Rs. 250.00

Kashmir History and Politics

By

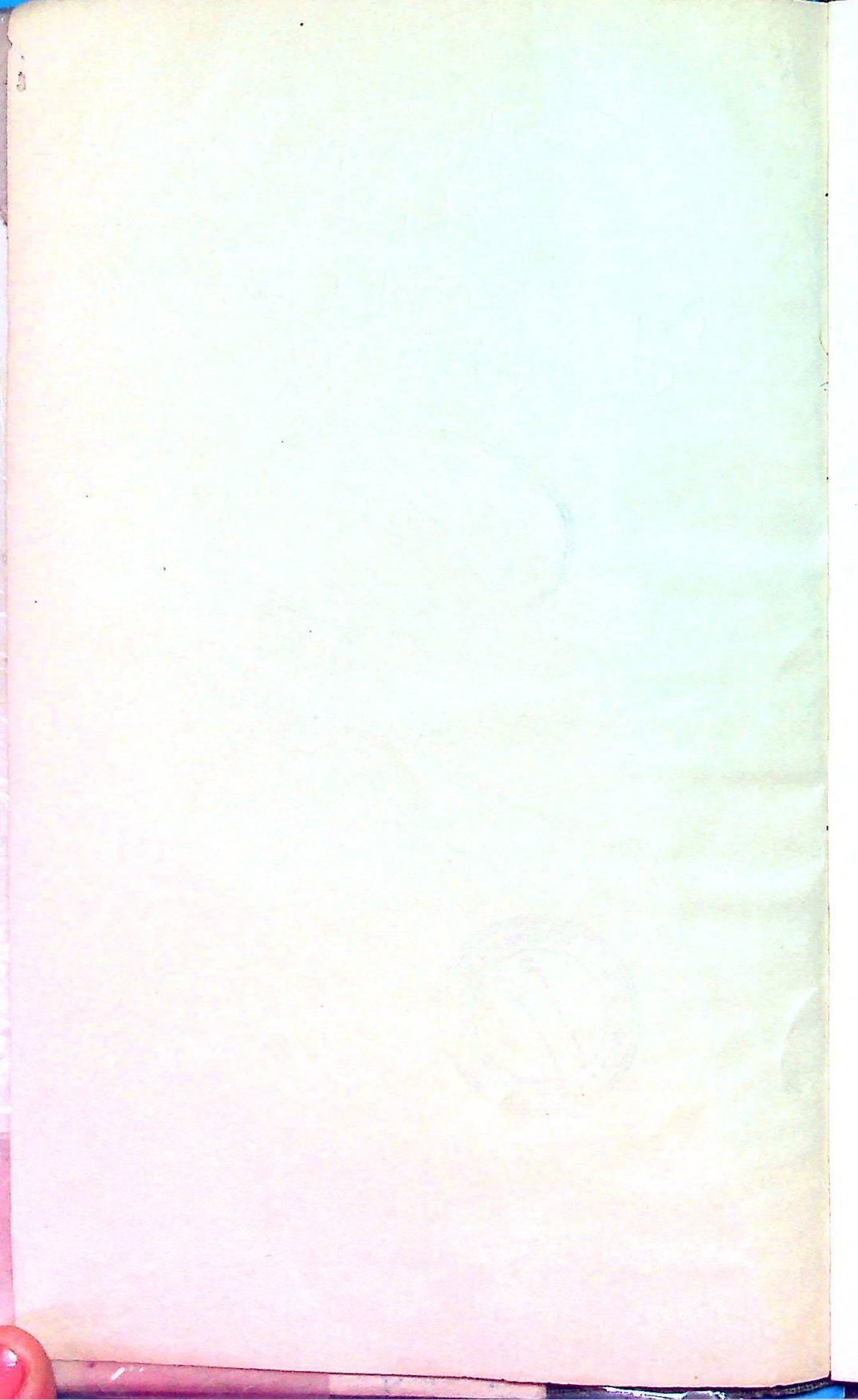
Anotated bibliography
G.M.Wani



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KASHMIR HISTORY AND POLITICS
Annotated Bibliography

THE HISTORY AND POLITICS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

KASHMIR HISTORY AND POLITICS

1846-1983

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

G. A. WANI

M. A; M. Lib. Sc.

With a Foreword by

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH

SRINAGAR

1986

THE HISTORY AND POLITICS
OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Volume I: 1910-1920

KASHMIR HISTORY AND POLITICS
1846-1983
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PART I

DEDICATED

TO

MY PARENTS

FOREWORD

While Kalhan Pandit of Raja-taraagini fame was the shining star among foremost authors of the glorious history of Kashmir, we have had the benefit of recorded narratives from eminent foreign travellers and writers like Al-Beruni, Mirza Mohammad Haider Dughlat, Atul-Fazal, Abdul Qadir Badooni, Francios Bernier, William Moorcraft, Fredrick Drew, Baron Charles Hugel, P. S. Nazaroff, Arthur Neve, Ernest F. Neve, C. E. Bates, Walter Lawrence, A. H. Francke, Alexander Cunningham, C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe. These are some of the names which appear on the galaxy of foreign writers on Kashmir during the yester-years. However, since independence, there has been a spurt in the number of writers and authors who are the sons of the soil and have, as such, a commitment and dedication to the motherland. Their list is so exhaustive that one would not be able to repeat it here, much as one would have liked to do so. Their contribution as building bricks of the great edifice of the recorded history of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh in different fields of learning, politics, the people's life, their sorrows and tribulations, triumphs and titanic feats have been no less significant.

The author Mr. G. A. Wani, who is duly trained in the art of library Science and documentation has made a signal contribution to our State's history and heritage by preparing an annotated bibliography of books and publications on Kashmir History and Politics from 1846, when the Jammu and Kashmir State in its present shape and size came into being, upto 1983, a year which coincides with my taking over as its first servant i. e. Chief Minister.

Jammu and Kashmir State is to traverse a long march on the path towards a glorious future. In such a march we need the services of historians as well as bibliographers as much as we need scientists, researchers and explorers. To this new generation of builders of NEW KASHMIR I send my warmest greetings.

Srinagar

June 2, 1986

FAROOQ ABDULLAH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am highly indebted to Dr. Farooq Abdullah who kindly agreed to write a foreword for this book. I am thankful to Shri Z. L. Jalla, Reader, Department of History, University of Kashmir, for his advice regarding the historical portion of this book. Shri M. L. Tikoo, Sr. Assistant Librarian, Iqbal Library, deserves my special thanks for his suggestions.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Mohd. Amin Malik who read some typed portion of this book and gave useful suggestions for the improvement of its syntax.

I am grateful to my friend Mirza Mohammad Yousuf for his valuable suggestions and assistance in getting this book published. I would also like to acknowledge my thanks to Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Mir for spending his valuable time with me in comparing the manuscript of this book.

I must also express my thanks to the staff of the Libraries I visited for the compilation of this bibliography, in particular the Research Library staff, for their whole-hearted co-operation. My thanks are due to my colleagues Mr. A. R. Mufti and Shri J. L. Langer for their constant encouragement.

I owe much to my mother. In fact her blessings kept my morale high which ultimately enabled me to get this book published. I would also like to acknowledge my thanks to Mirza Mohammad Shafi, Mrs. Shamima, Mr. Bashmir Ahmad and Mr. Khazir Mohammad Mir for typing and retying the manuscript. My wife and daughter also deserve my thanks for their assistance in the arrangement of the indexes.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Khursheed Ahmad, proprietor Jolly Printers, for his co-operation in getting this book printed within a short time.

G. A. WANIS

PREFACE

With the advent of Printing Press during the middle of 15th Century substantial quantity of literature in various forms became available to the readers. Education spread like anything and side by side libraries began to develop. Towards the end of 15th century a technique of producing the descriptive lists of Publishing records was also developed. John Tritheim, considered to be the father of bibliography, compiled the first-ever bibliography in 1494 A. D.

Since then this subject received attention of librarians and experts and the bibliographies of various types have been compiled from time to time. The present century has virtually witnessed unprecedented growth of literature on all subjects, the need to compile more and more bibliographies has become essential from the research point of view. The art of bibliographical compilations has therefore, received great impetus. An annotated bibliography which makes characterisation of a book or a periodical article can serve the purpose of research scholars fully than a general bibliography.

The idea of compiling an annotated bibliography on Kashmir history and politics came to me when I was an M. Lib. Sc. student at A. M. U. Aligarh, in 1980. I was allowed to compile a bibliography on this subject as a topic for my dissertation. This assignment being a small project, I came to cherish an earnest desire to elaborate it and make it more comprehensive. This led me to work further on the project for two years more.

Kashmir has enjoyed great fame for its glorious past as a major centre of learning, for its rich cultural heritage and for charming landscape. It has always been a spot of attraction for others. Therefore, much has been written on Kashmir in books, periodicals and newspapers. Since partition of the country in 1947, Kashmir has become a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. Wars were fought between the two countries and Kashmir came up for discussions at international forums. In the wake of Kashmir's publicity, considerable literature has been brought out on the various aspects of the state. This has led to more and more research on Kashmir's past as well as present. Though a few bibliographies have been compiled on Kashmir, the present attempt is the first of its kind. It has been compiled with a view to fulfil the needs of research scholars on Kashmir history and politics.

SCOPE

A bibliography can never claim to be comprehensive. This has been realised even by the experts in the field. Since it is not possible to include everything published on Kashmir, the compiler of the present attempt had to be selective, limiting his work to the published material on the historical and political events from 1846 to 1983. The starting point was located in the year 1846 for its tremendous political significance as it was the year when Kashmir was sold by the British to Raja Gulab Singh through the infamous sale deed known as the Treaty of Amritsar.

The bibliography, as mentioned earlier, is selective in nature and confined to published material in the form of books and journals only. The entire material is available in the libraries of Kashmir. In fact some of

the libraries viz. Kashmir University library, Research library and public library, Srinagar, are rich in material on Kashmir from the research point of view.

The bibliography contains 482 entries, 308 books and 174 periodicals. The material available in Persian and Urdu has been included and transliterated into English. In fact some titles of such material on Kashmir history are valuable and thus included. The number of such books does not exceed 42. In the case of journals, material available in English only has been included. However, two special numbers brought out in Urdu by the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar, on the historians and rulers of Kashmir have been included as this material was deemed essential in view of the needs of research scholars.

The bibliography has been divided into three parts. Part I contains a brief introduction to Kashmir history and politics. This has been done to give the readers a fair idea of the topic. This part also contains lists of abbreviations used for libraries, journals and other terms. Part II comprises the bibliography of books and periodical articles All the items are serially numbered and contain full bibliographical information followed by annotations. For preparation of the entries I. S. I. specifications for the bibliographical references have also been taken into consideration. Effort has been made to provide factual and concise annotations in easy and understandable language. Part III, a part from indexes, contains a chronological chart of important historical events of Kashmir since 1846.

ARRANGEMENT

All the books and periodical articles have been

classified by Deway Decimal Classification—18th edition 1971 and arranged in classified order. The entries have been arranged in the alphabetical order by author or title within a specific subject. For subject headings, Sears list of subject headings, 11th edition, 1977 has been used. However, some changes have been made in the subject headings wherever it was found that Sears list would not serve the purpose of the users. For instance under the heading of Politics and Government, subjects have been formed in the chronological order to fulfill the requirements of the scholars who want to make a study of the various historical developments of Kashmir.

INDEXES

The bibliography contains author and subject indexes. Both the indexes are arranged in the alphabetical order with an entry number/numbers against each. Wherever necessary, 'see references' have been provided to facilitate quick consultation of the relevant topic.

A special feature of the bibliography is the information regarding availability of journals. Name of the library has been mentioned at the right side in the abbreviated form after giving the bibliographical information.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the compiler's aim has been to prepare this work for those interested in research in the area of the history and polities of Kashmir. What has been stated and recorded in the bibliography are the views of the authors and in no way reflective of the compiler's views. The job has been done purely in the spirit of a documentalist. The compiler would, however, welcome the suggestions of the readers and the authors for improvement of the bibliography.

G. A. WANI

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. D.	Anno Domino
A L S	Archives Department Library, Old Secretariate, Srinagar.
B. C.	Before Christ
C A L S	Cultural Academy Library, Lal Mandi, Srinagar
Chap	Chapter/Chapters
Co	Company
Comp	Compiler
Dept.	Department
Div.	Division
Ed	Edition/Editor
Govt.	Government
I L I L D	Indian Law Institute, Library, New Delhi-1
I L K U S	Iqbal Library, University of Kashmir, Srinagar—6
Illus	Illustrations/Illustrated
Indo-Pak	India and Pakistan
Instt	Institute/Institution
J & K	Jammu and Kashmir
M S	Manuscript
n. d.	No date of publication
P	Total number of pages
Pak	Pakistan

P L S	S.P.S. Public Library, Lal Mandi, Srinagar
Pseud	Pseudonym
Pt	Part/s
Pub	Publisher/Publication
R L S	Research Library Srinagar, Iqbal Library Building, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Supt.	Superintendent
Tr.	Translator/Translated
U K	United Kingdom
U N	United Nations
Univ.	University
U S	United States of America
U S S R	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
V	Volume/Volumes
V P	Various Pagination

the present situation with the Lao PDR and
the Chinese government. This paper argues that

Industrialization and Political Transition in Laos

Laos is the largest landlocked country in Southeast Asia and is one of the poorest countries in the world. It has been ruled by a communist party since 1975. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, with rice being the main crop. The country has a low level of industrialization and a lack of infrastructure. The government has implemented various policies to encourage foreign investment, particularly from China, to help develop the economy. The Chinese government has invested significantly in Laos, particularly in the construction of dams and hydropower plants. This has led to concerns about environmental degradation and social displacement. The Chinese presence in Laos has also raised questions about the nature of political power and the role of the state in the development process.

PART I INTRODUCTION

The first part of the paper provides an overview of the political and economic context in Laos.

It highlights the challenges faced by the Lao government in maintaining its grip on power and the impact of Chinese investment on the economy. The paper also examines the role of the Chinese government in Laos and the implications for the future. The final section concludes with some recommendations for policy makers.

The paper is organized into three main sections. The first section provides an overview of the political and economic context in Laos. The second section examines the impact of Chinese investment on the economy and the role of the Chinese government in Laos. The third section concludes with some recommendations for policy makers. The paper is based on a review of existing literature and interviews with experts in the field.

Kashmir History and Politics; an Introduction

Land and the people

Generally known as Kashmir, the state of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three provinces of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The modern state of Jammu and Kashmir was founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846 as a result of the Treaty of Amritsar between him and the then British Government of India. The State covers an area of 1,38,942 sq. kms. and commands an important strategic position among the countries of the region. According to 1981 census the total population of Jammu and Kashmir was 59, 54, 010. Geographically the present state of Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three regions.

Jammu

Jammu is the winter capital of the state. It is said that it was originally founded by Raja Jambulochan who lived in 14th century B. C. Jammu province is divided into 6 districts and covers an area of 26,293 sq. Kms. The people of Jammu are usually known as Dogras. They follow different religions and speak Dogri language.

Kashmir Valley

The valley of Kashmir is famous for its beauty and has been rightly described as the paradise on earth. Srinagar is the Summer capital of the state which is said to have been founded by Ashoka, the Great. Divided into six districts, the Kashmir valley covers an area of 15,948 sq. kms. About 90% people of the valley

are Muslims. Generally people speak Kashmiri language, a mixture of Sanskrit, Persian and other languages.

Ladakh

Ladakh is the largest district not only in the state but in the whole country and covers an area of 96,701 sq. kms. It has an important strategic position and is bounded in North and East by China and in the North-West by Gilgit and Skardu, now under Pakistan. Ladakh is divided into two districts-Leh and Kargil. It has a unique position for having preserved Buddhism and its rich cultural heritage.

History

It is an admitted fact that Kashmir has had a glorious past. Kashmir has remained a major centre of learning for centuries together. The scholars from different countries used to visit Kashmir to complete their studies in the field of art, literature, philosophy and religion. Kashmir history has rightly been described as more charming than its landscape. In fact the people of Kashmir can really feel proud that their ancestors have recorded past events in the right historical traditions. Among the past historical works, the Rajatarangini of Kalhana occupies a central place. It has served as a source for the later historians. Kalhana completed Rajatarangini between 1148 and 1149 A.D. It starts from ancient times and goes upto the reign of Raja Sangram Deva in 1006 A. D. The chronicle was continued by Jonaraja, Srivara, Prajayabhata and Shuka and was brought upto 1586 A. D., when Mughal emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir. From Medieval to modern period, many historians namely Malik Haider Choudra, Kh. Mohammad Azam Dedmari, Mulla Nadri, Pir Hassan Shah, Fauq, Bamzai etc. brought the chronicle upto present times.

Muslim rule in Kashmir (1320 to 1819 A. D.)

Muslim rule in Kashmir started from 1320 A.D. with Rinchan as the first muslim ruler. After Rinchan's death Shah Mir occupied the throne of Kashmir and began to rule as the first sultan. Shah Mir dynasty ruled over Kashmir for more than two hundred years. The famous sultans of this dynasty are Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin and Sultan Shahab-ud-Din.

Kashmir came under the rule of Chak dynasty in 1560. Chak rule lasted for 26 years only and in 1586 Akbar's army occupied Kashmir. In 1752 Mughal rule came to an end and Afghan rule began in Kashmir.

Kashmir under Sikh and Dogra rule (1819 - 1947 A. D.)

Afghan rule in Kashmir lasted 67 years. This rule has been described as the 'crueler and worst'. In 1819 Sikh army of Ranjit Singh occupied Kashmir. Till 1846 Sikh Governors ruled Kashmir. In fact Sikh rule also brought misery for the people of Kashmir.

Kashmir came under the Dogra rule in 1846 as a result of the Treaty of Amritsar of March 1846. In fact Kashmiris were sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh for Rs. 75 Lakhs. The Dogra rule in Kashmir lasted till 1947.

Freedom Movement in Kashmir (1931-1947)

The freedom struggle was launched by the people of Kashmir in 1931 under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. In 1932 Muslim Conference was established and in 1939 it was converted into National Conference so as to give the freedom movement a national outlook. In 1946 National Conference under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah raised the slogan of Quit Kashmir and challenged the validity of the Treaty of Amritsar. Quit

Kashmir movement continued till 1947 when the British Govt. published a plan for partition of the country.

Kashmir Politics (1947-1983)

During 1947 many developments took place in Kashmir. On 15 August 1947, British Govt. transferred power to the two dominions of India and Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir watched the situation for some time and finally decided to accede to India. During this time there was tribal invasion on Kashmir followed by the Indo-Pak conflict. Pakistan made claim on Kashmir on the basis of population and geographical contiguity.

In January 1948, Govt. of India brought the issue before the U.N. A number of resolutions were passed by the U.N. Security Council between 1948 and 1965. However, the World body failed to find an amicable solution of Kashmir problem.

The direct negotiations between India and Pakistan during 1962, 1963 and 1966 also failed to provide a solution to this problem. After 1971 Indo-Pak war and the Kashmir accord of 1975, the issue became dead. However, Pakistan still thinks in terms of Kashmir problem and hopes for its solution through peaceful negotiations with Govt. of India in accordance with Simla Agreement of 1972.

Internal Political Developments (1947-1983)

The internal politics of Kashmir since 1947 kept on taking a new turn from time to time. After Kashmir's accession of 1947, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was appointed as the Chief Emergency Administrator by Maharaja Hari Singh. In March, 1948 he became prime Minister of J&K State. His Govt. left no stone unturned to set

right the situation arising out of the tribal invasion and Indo-Pak conflict of 1947, A number of reforms were introduced by the Sheikh Govt. to put the state on the path of democracy. However, his government was dismissed and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was arrested on August 9, 1953 by the Sadri-Reyasat. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was appointed as Prime Minister of J & K after Sheikh Abdullah and he continued till October 1963. An outstanding achievement of Bakshi's Govt. was adoption of J&K constitution in 1957 and confirmation of State's accession to the Indian Union by the State Legislature. Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla was released in January, 1958 and again arrested in April 1958. A case of conspiracy was framed against him and he was under trial till his release in April, 1964.

Mr. Shams-ud-Din was elected Bakhi's successor in October 1963 and he continued as Prime Minister till February 1964. During Shams-ud-Din's rule the Holy Relic of Prophet Mohammad was stolen from Hazratbal Mosque on December 27, 1963 and this led to the people's agitation throughout the state till the restoration of the Relic in January 1964. On February 29, 1964 Shams-ud-Din was replaced by G. M. Sadiq.

The Sadiq Govt. remained in office till his death on December 11, 1971. The main achievements of Sadiq Govt. were release of Sheikh Abdullah in April 1964, restoration of democratic rights in the state and change in the nomenclature of Sadri-Reyasat and Prime Minister into Governor and Chief Minister respectively. After Sadiq's death, Syed Mir Qasim was elected Chief Minister of J & K State.

During Mir Qasim's reign a dialogue was initiated between Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh

Mohammad Abdullah. This resulted in the final accord known as the Kashmir Accord of February 1975. The Kashmir Accord paved the way for Sheikh's return to power on February 25, 1975. Govt. of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah continued till his death on 8th September, 1982. On September 9, 1982 Dr. Farooq Abdullah was unanimously elected as Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State. In June 1983, elections to the State Assembly were held and the National Conference under the leadership of Dr. Farooq Abdullah came to power.

List of Journals Indexed with Abbreviations

Name of the Journal	Abbreviation
Asian Survey (U.S.A.)	A S
Asiatic Review (U.K.)	A R
Carvan (India)	
Cultural Forum (India)	C F
Current Events (India)	C E
Economic Weekly (India)	E W
Economic & Political Weekly (India)	E P W
Economist (U.K.)	
Foreign Affairs (India)	F A
Foreign Review (India)	F R
Hammara Aadab (Srinagar)	H A
Illustrated weekly of India	I W I
Imprint (India)	
India Quarterly	I Q
India Today	I T
Indian Antiquary	I A
Indian Journal of International Law	I J I L
Indian Journal of Political Science	I J P S
International Affairs (U.S.S.R.)	I A F
International Studies (India)	I S
Jammu and Kashmir Research Bi-annual	J K R B
Jammu and Kashmir University Review	J K U R
Journal of the Asiatic society of Bengal (Catlutta)	J A S B
Journal of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society	J B B R A
Journal of Indian History	J I H
Journal of Indian Law Institute	J I L I
Journal of Political Studies (India)	J P S

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (U.K.)	J R A S B I
Journal of the United Services Institution of India	J U S I I
Khalid (Srinagar)	
Kashmir (Srinagar)	
Kashmir Today (Srinagar)	K T
Kashmir Scene (Srinagar)	K S
Koshur Samachar (Delhi)	K S R
Link (India)	
Manistream (India)	
Modern Review (India)	M R
New Age (India)	N A
New Statesman (U.K.)	N S
Political Science Review (India)	P S R
Quest (India)	
Radical Humanist (India)	R H
Round Table (U.K.)	R T
Seminar (India)	
Sheeraza (Srinagar)	
Social Studies (U.S.A.)	S S
South Asian Studies (India)	S A S
Studies of Kashmir Council of Research (Srinagar)	S K C R
United Asia (India)	U A
U. N. Monthly Chronicle (New York)	U N M C
University Review (Srinagar)	U R
World Today (U.K.)	W T
Youth Times (India)	Y T

PART II ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS

1. GOYAL (D R). Kashmir. New Delhi, R & K Publishing House, 1965. P 141, Illus.
 Gives an account of Kashmir's past and present. Describes history, natural beauty, achievements in art and architecture and the places of interest in Kashmir. Gives a description of Srinagar and highlights various contemporary political developments of Kashmir.
2. INCE (J). Kashmir Handbook. Calcutta, 1978. (Rewritten by J. Duke 1888). P 338
 Considered as first guide book in English on Kashmir, provides sufficient information for those who would like to know about and to visit Kashmir. Contains information on geography, history, routes leading to Kashmir, from Punjab to Srinagar, Gilgit and Ladakh. Also provides description of flora and fauna of Kashmir and the other regions.
3. INDIA. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Kashmir. New Delhi, Publications Division, 1956. P 120, Illus.
 Describes the land, climate, area, mountains, festivals, ancient monuments, arts and crafts of Kashmir. Briefly discusses the different periods of Kashmir history from the earliest times to 1950.
4. JAMMU & KASHMIR Year book & Who's Who 1970 (Annual). Editor - in - Chief Mulk Raj Saraf. Jammu, Ranbir Publications, 1970. P 528

Contains historical, geographical and political information with statistical data and biographical sketch of eminent personalities of Jammu and Kashmir State. Provides a list of documents important from the historical point of view since 1947. Records all the political events of Jammu & Kashmir in chronological order. Serves as a best guide to those interested in visiting and knowing something about Kashmir.

5. KEYS TO KASHMIR. Srinagar, Lalla Rookh Publications, 1957. P 202

Gives a brief account of Kashmir, its people, its customs, its beauty and the culture. Also provides a historical account of the past and present and records other developments and problems of Kashmir in an interesting manner for the general reader.

6. RAGHUBIR SINGH. Kashmir; garden of the Himalayas. Hongkong, Perennial Press, 1983. P 35
80 Photographs

Provides a brief historical and geographical account of Kashmir. Describes landscape, beautiful spots, economy, religion, customs, traditions and character of the people of Kashmir. Highlights briefly historical events since earliest times till the developments of 1947. Praises the rule of Lalitaditya and Sultan Zain - ul - Abidin for patronising the learning and preserving Kashmir's culture. Briefly comments on the Muslim rule in Kashmir and its achievements in the various fields during this period. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining harmonious communal relations. Contains eighty beautiful coloured photographs of the people and the places of Kashmir.

7. SINHA (Sachchidananda), Kashmir; the playground of Asia. Allahabad, Ramnarian Lal, 1942. P 448

Contains useful information on the history and geography of Kashmir. Highlights Kashmir's arts and crafts, culture and traditions. Provides geographical and historical data of Srinagar, Baltistan and Ladakh. Serves as a best guide and a detailed Handbook on Kashmir, written in a pleasing style.

8. WARD, (A E). Tourists and Sportsman's guide; Kashmir and Ladakh. Calcutta, Thacker Spink & Co, 1896. P 197

Gives briefly historical account of Kashmir and Ladakh. Contains general information on the various aspects of the people of these two regions. Describes important health resorts and other places of interest in a lucid form. Serves as useful guide for those who would like to visit Kashmir.

RELIGIONS

SAIVISM

9. PANDIT (B N). Aspects of Kashmir Saivism. Srinagar. Utpal Publications, 1977. P 239

Discusses the origin and growth of Kashmir Saivism and regards it as the best contribution to Indian Culture. Compares Kashmir Saivism with Vedanta and examines its special features. Also provides information about the institutions of Kashmir Saivism.

BUDDHISM

10. GANHAR (J N). Buddhism in Kashmir. KSR V. 16 No 4-5; 1978. P 33-35 ILKUS

Reviews the Buddhist period of Kashmir history which is regarded as the golden age of Kashmir during the reign of Kushans. Says that Kashmir was a great seat of learning in the Buddhist period when fourth International Buddhist Council was held here. Discusses the relations between Kashmir and China during this time. Also provides an account of glorious traditions of Buddhist tolerance which were later on followed by rulers like Budshah. States that Buddhism had much influence on Shivism and saints of Kashmir.

11. GANHAR (J N) and Ganhar P. N. Buddhism in Kashmir and Ladakh. Author, New Delhi, 1956
P 245

Describes the Buddhist period of Kashmir history. Mentions the reasons of its rise and down fall. Gives an account of Buddhist teachings. Describes Kashmir as a great seat of learning when Scholars used to come to Kashmir during the Kushan Period. Discusses the contribution of Kashmir in the spread of Buddhism in Ladakh and Tibet. Says about the Buddhist influence in Kashmir and its revival in the modern times.

12. GANHAR (J N). Kashmir's Contributions in the propagation of Buddhism. JKRB V. 1 No. 1; 1976.
P 1-2 RLS

States that Kashmir has played a notable role for the propagation and dissemination of Buddhism. Quotes Ceylonese chronicle and Kalhana regarding introduction of Buddhist faith in Kashmir during Kushan era, when the Kashmir valley was a major centre of Buddhist learning. Says that 4th Buddhist Council was sponsored by Kanishka and attended

by hundreds of Buddhist scholars from Afghanistan, China, Central Asia and other countries. Gives an account of Buddhist scholars and propagators notably Kumarjiva, Sanghadeva, Dharmamandir, Guraverman, etc. States that Kumarajiva was a great scholar who translated 300 Buddhist texts into Chinese language.

13. NAUDOU (Jean). Buddhists of Kashmir. Delhi, Agamkala Prakashan, 1980. P 308

Discusses the role of Buddhism in the history of Kashmir and its impact on the political and cultural life of the people. Gives an account of the role and contribution of great Kashmiri Buddhists making Kashmir into a great temple of learning in the whole of India. Also mentions the causes resulting in the fall of Buddhism in Kashmir.

14. SARLA KHOSLA. History of Buddhism in Kashmir. New Delhi, Sagar Publications, 1972. P 188

Reviews the history of the birth, rise and the fall of Buddhism in Kashmir. Gives an account of the land and people, the advent of Buddhism in Kashmir and its progress during the times of Ashoka, Kaushika, Lalitaditya etc. Mentions the causes of the downfall of Buddhism in Kashmir. Also makes a study of the relations between Kashmir and China and other parts of the Himalayan regions during the time of Buddhist rulers. Highlights Buddhist culture, architecture and monuments.

ISLAM

15. Iqbal (S M). The Advent of Islam in Kashmir. JKRB V. 1 No 1; 1976. P 44-51 RLS

Gives an account of the circumstances prevailing in Kashmir before the advent of Islam i.e. rivalry between Hinduism and Buddhism and the causes of their downfall, adoption of Islam by Rinchan and the emergence of Shah Mir. Mentions the role of important missionaries like Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani and his repeated visits for the spread of Islam in Kashmir. States on the basis of M. A. Stein's introduction to the Rajatarangini that Islam made its way into Kashmir not by force but by gradual conversion. Also provides brief account of Muslim rule in Kashmir.

16. MOHI-UD-DIN (Prof). Islam in Kashmir. SKCR V. 1, 1976. P 41-44 RLS

Gives an account of the events which brought the message of Islam in Kashmir. Says that influence of Islam began from the times of Raja Vanadutta when two emissaries are reported to have come to Kashmir during the Prophet's life time. Mentions the reasons for the downfall of Buddhism and Hinduism in Kashmir that paved the way for the people to embrace Islam. Also provides some glimpses of the composite culture of Kashmir.

17. NEWALL (D J F). Some account of the Rishis or Hermits of Kashmir. JASB V. 39 Pt 1, No 4; 1870. P 265-270 RLS

Gives a historical and religious account of Kashmir during 1380 A.D. when Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani and his son visited Kashmir. Quotes Abul Fazal regarding the existence of the places of worship of Hindus and Buddhists during this period, Regards Faqir Bulbul Shah as instrumental personality in the conversion of Rinchan to Islam. Also provides

a description of the life, works and teachings of 26 Rishis and saints like Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, Baba Pam Rishi, Sheikh Hamza Makhdumi, etc.

18. RAFIQUI (A Q). Sufism in Kashmir from Fourteenth to Sixteenth Century. Varanasi, Bhartiya Publications House, n. d. P 310

Makes a systematic study of Sufi and Rishi Orders of Kashmir. Gives a detailed description of the different schools and orders of sufism viz. Suhrawardi, Kubravi, Naqashbandi, Quadiri and the Rishi Order which emerged locally. Provides an account of the life, teachings and practices of eminent Sufis like Mir Sayed Ali Hamadani, Sheikh Nur-ud-Din Rishi, etc, and their influence upon the religious, social and political developments in Kashmir. Also discusses the advent of Islam in Kashmir and the historical developments during the Muslim rule in Kashmir.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

19. BAZAZ (P N). Inside Kashmir. Srinagar, Kashmir Publishing Co; 1941. P 412

Provides a detailed account of modern Kashmir. Highlights educational set-up, economic and social conditions, political institutions of Kashmir in a lucid form. Serves as a useful record on various aspects and developments of the state.

20. JAMMU & KASHMIR. Development of Education in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; a report. 1973. P 147

A committee was constituted by the Government of Jammu and Kpshmir under the Chairmanship of

- Bhagwan Sahay to go through the educational set-up of the State and to submit its recommendations. Reviews educational development in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Recommends strengthening of secondary education through careful planning; revising and upgrading curricula at school level, improving standards of school education. Lays emphasis on informal educational programmes and the education of females in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
21. KAUMUDI. Kashmir; its Cultural heritage. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1952. P 206
 Describes Kashmir's glorious past and its achievements in the field of arts and crafts, learning and literature, music and melody. Praises Kashmir's common social and cultural ties, religious amity and historical traditions for which it occupies a prominent place in the whole country.
22. LAWRENCE (Walter). The Valley of Kashmir. London, Henery Frowde, 1895. P 478
 The author served as Land Settlement Commissioner during the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. Treated as authoritative and comprehensive work on modern Kashmir, gives full description of the land and its people. Throws light on economic, social and political conditions prevailing during the 19th century. Reviews the developments of Kashmir in the field of art, literature, handicrafts, etc.
23. MILNE (James). The Road to Kashmir. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1929. P 160
 Describes the way of life of Kashmiris, their traditions and culture. Gives a brief account of the

- social, economic and political conditions of the people and their interest in the different arts and crafts of Kashmir
24. NEVE (Ernest F). Things Seen in Kashmir. London, Seely, 1931. P 160
 Describes the conditions of the people during the last two centuries. Mentions the factors responsible for their backwardness especially in the field of education. Also throws light on social conditions of the people and their interest in the traditional crafts of Kashmir.
25. NOTE ON Education in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1916. P 60
 ALS
 Mr. B. Sharp, Educational Commissioner, was directed in 1915 by the Darbar of Jammu & Kashmir to examine the educational system of the state and to put forth recommendations regarding the future educational set-up for the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
 Provides an account of the existing educational system of the State at the Primary, Secondary and the technical level with statistical data. Submits recommendations regarding the future educational set-up for the J & K State.
26. TYNDALE - BISCOE (C E). Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade. London, Seely, 1922. P 315
 Gives a description of the land and its people. Discusses life, habits and the humour of its inhabitants. Provides an account of the gradual but steady rebuilding of a once downtrodden people. Mentions

- the contribution made by the author in the field of education for the uplift of the people of Kashmir.
27. TYNDALE - BISCOE (C E). Tyndale - Biscoe of Kashmir; an autobiography. London, Seely, 1951. P 280

The author is regarded as the founder of education in the modern Kashmir. Highlights the economic conditions of the people, their habits, customs and traditions. Discusses in detail the backwardness of Kashmiris in the field of education. Mentions the difficulties which the author had to face in order to make the people of Kashmir conscious of educational values.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND KASHMIR

28. GOSWAMI (B N). Pakistan and China; a study of their Relations. Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1971. P 160

Analyses the factors regarding the development of the relations between Pakistan and China. Describes Kashmir as an important element in the determination of their relations. Discusses the importance of Kashmir to China from strategical point of view. Comments on the opinion of China on Kashmir and its role during the Indo - Pak war of 1965, particularly China's ultimatum to India. Also throws light on the Taskhant Declaration of January 1966.

29. MACFARQUHAR (Roderick). China and Ceasefire. N S V. 70 No 1802; Sept. 1965. P 423-24 ILKUS

Examines China's role during Indo-Pak war of

September 1965. Describes China's ultimatum to India a result of the close diplomatic liaison between China and Pakistan. Says that the main aim behind this ultimatum was to divert the attention of the Government of India. Comments on Pakistan's acceptance of cease-fire as a first step towards the solution of Kashmir problem.

GREAT BRITAIN AND KASHMIR

30. GHOSE (Dilip Kumar). Kashmir in Transition. Calcutta, World Press, 1975. P 261
- Makes a critical analysis of the British Policy in relation to Kashmir between 1885-1895. Gives background of historical facts since 1860 when Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit were conquered by Dogra rulers and its repercussions on neighbouring Chitral and Hunza. Discusses the aim of British policy by appointing a Resident in Kashmir and the establishment of Gilgit Agency. States that main aspects of British administrative control over Kashmir was the defence of its northern frontiers against the Russian expansionist designs. Claims to have provided an authoritative study of the subject.
31. HASSNAIN (F M). British Policy towards Kashmir 1846 and 1921. New Delhi; Sterling publishers 1948. P 148
- Describes the diplomatic history of Kashmir between 1846 - 1921. Gives an account of Kashmir as an essential strategic region, realised by the Britishers during 19th century. Describes Russian designs on Kashmir during the last century. Claims to have written an original and authentic book on the diplomatic history of Kashmir.

32. VIJAY KUMAR. Anglo-American plot against Kashmir. Bombay, People's Publishing House, 1954, P 216

Makes a study of British and American Policy towards Kashmir. States that the Britishers wanted to utilise strategical position of Kashmir for the advancement of their colonial interests in Asia and as a forward military outpost in the Central Asia. Highlights various aspects of Indo-American policy vis-a-vis Kashmir, such as the Kashmir issue in U. N., idea of independent Kashmir, sheikh Abdullah and the American plan of Independent Kashmir, future status of Kashmir and Plebiscite. Concludes with the advice that the people of India, Pakistan and Kashmir should understand the real intentions of America and Britain and should therefore, develop an understanding so as to solve the Kashmir issue without any foreign interference.

INDIA AND KASHMIR

33. INDIAN APPROACH to Kashmir. RT V. 55 No 221; December. 1965, P 67—74 ILKUS

Discusses various aspects of the Indo-Pak war of 1965 with reference to Kashmir. Gives background of the Kashmir problem since partition of the country. Comments on the British biased policy towards Kashmir and the India's stand, as a symbol of secular democracy.

34. JHA (D C). Foreign Policies of India and Pakistan, Kashmir as a factor. SAS V. 4, No 2: 1959. P 160—73 ILKUS

Examines the foreign relations of India & Pakistan vis-a-vis Kashmir. Regards, Kashmir as an influencing

factor in shaping and changing their foreign policies. Comments on Pakistan's bad relations with other countries on the plea that Kashmir forms an integral part of India.

35. KASAMIR DEAD end. *Economist*. V. 207, No 6248; P 765 ILKUS

Describes Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir held at ministerial level during 1962-63. Comments on the failure of sixth and last round held at Delhi in May 1963. Reviews Pakistan's stand on having Srinagar and the Central Valley, and India's refusal to give up this area. Describes the hard attitude of Pakistan during these talks and its exclusive focus on Kashmir only.

- 36 KASHMIR. A settlement Deferred. RT V. 53 No 216; December 1964. P 387-90 ILKUS

Describes the impact of the sudden demise of Jawahar lal Nehru, who was keen to see a solution of the Kashmir problem in his life time. Expresses regrets over the shadow the event cast on an otherwise bright course of acceptable solution between India and Pakistan.

37. KULKARNI (V B). Kashmir; What about It ? UA V. 17 No 3; 1965. P 208-13 ILKUS

Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir since 1947. Expresses the views of some Indian personalities on this issue. Comments on the difficulties of the Government of India regarding the solution of Kashmir issue. Examines Pakistan's actions which have made the problem more complicated.

38. MISRA (K K). *Kashmir and India's Foreign Policy* Allahabad, Chaugh Pub; 1979. P 605

Discusses various aspects of India's foreign Policy vis-a-vis Kashmir. Regards Kashmir as an important issue of India's foreign Policy and the key factor in Indo-Pak relations since 1947. Provides historical background of Kashmir Problem and its repercussions on Indo-Pak relations. Analyses various aspects of Kashmir question in the light of UN resolutions. Concludes that best solution to Kashmir issue would be its partition between India and Pakistan on the basis of present cease-fire line with some modifications.

39. MUKHERJEE (Amitava). *Kashmir Chaos and Anarchy In his India's policy towards Pakistan*. New Delhi, Associated Book Centre, 1983. Chap. 2, P 15-26

Praises Kashmir's glorious past and makes a brief study of its historical and political events from 1846-1947. Describes political developments of 1947 and holds Britishers responsible for the happenings of 1947. Mentions the conditions under which Kashmir acceded to India. Refutes Pak claim on Kashmir on the basis of religion, culture and geographical contiguity. Gives a brief account of Kashmir question in U N and regards it as a hurdle in the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

40. RAJAN (M S). *The Kashmir Question. In his India in World Affairs; 1954-56* Bombay. Asia Pub; House, 1964. Chap. 8. P 445-71

Analyses India's relations with pakistan with reference to Kashmir. Considers Kashmir as one of the gravest disputes between India and Pakistan since 1947.

Provides an account of the various efforts made regarding the solution of this problem in and outside U N. Makes an assessment of internal political developments of Kashmir e. g. constitutional development of Kashmir during the Bakshi regime, and the ratification of Kashmir's accession to India. Regards plebiscite unfeasible and unpracticable in view of the changing circumstances.

41. A TURNING point for Asia; Kashmir. RT V. 53, No 210; March 1963. P 184-85 ILKUS

Makes a biref study of Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir issue. Comments on the role of Duncan Sandays, the Secretary General of British Commonwealth to persuade Mr. Nehru to reopen the Kashmir issue. Gives an account of Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir held during 1962-63.

PAKISTAN AND KASHMIR

42. BURKE (S M). The Kashmir Dispute. In his Pakistan's Foreign Policy ; a historical analysis. London. Oxford Univ. Press, 1973. Chap. 2, P 16-46

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir dispute from Pakistan's point of view. Reviews the constitutional position of Kashmir during 1947 in the light of Indian Independence Act. Comments on the role of Indian leaders viz. Acharya Kriplani, V. P. Menon, Pt. Nehru and Lord Mountbatten towards Kashmir. Blames India for backing out the U N resolutions for the settlement of Kashmir dispute. Regards Kashmir close to Pakistan on the basis of Muslim population and geographical contiguity. Also gives an account of Kashmir history from 1846 to 1947

and highlights the internal political developments till the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in August 1953.

43. CHOPRA (Surrendera). Pakistan, Pacts & Kashmir. IJPS V. 26 No 4; 1965. P 223-32 ILKUS

In 1952 Pakistan entered into military pacts such as SEATO and CENTO with U. S. A. and other western countries. Explains the impact of these pacts on the Indian foreign policy thereby making the stand of India and Pakistan stiffer on Kashmir issue.

44. CHOUDHARY (G W). Kashmir. *In his* Pakistan's Relations with India. Merrut, Meenakashi Prakashan, 1971, Chap. 3, P 54-104

Makes an analysis of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 and regards Kashmir as the turning point between the two countries. Provides background of Kashmir dispute with historical facts and its impact on international outlook of India and Pakistan. Discusses the efforts made by the two countries in and outside the U N for its solution. Regards Kashmir dispute as a persistent threat of war between India and Pakistan. Also highlights the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir before and after the partition of country.

45. GAUBA (K L). Kashmir. *In his* Inside Pakistan. Delhi. Raj Kamal Publications, 1948. Chap. 13, P 187-209

Analyses the factors regarding Pakistan's attitude towards Kashmir. Says that Pakistan could not be complete without its Central "K". i. e. Kashmir

- from Pakistan's point of view. Provides a brief account of Kashmir since the beginning of the 19th century till 1948. Highlights the various political developments viz. Quit Kashmir Campaign of Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Jinnah's attitude towards it, ideological differences between National Conference and Muslim Conference, tactics of Maharaja Hari Singh regarding accession of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains the text of telegrams between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Prime Minister of Maharaja Hari Singh during the crucial days of October 1947.
46. IMRANI (M R). Paradise under the Shadow of Hell; India's war on Kashmir as seen by non-Muslims and Neutral observers. Lahore. Imperial Printing works, 1948. 5 Parts
 Describes Indo-Pak conflict of 1947 on Kashmir from Pakistan's point of view. Blames India and its leaders for annexation of Kashmir. Examines historical and Political developments of Jammu and Kashmir State during the crucial days of 1947.
47. INDIA UNRECONCILED ; no settlement in Kashmir. RT V. 53 No 211; June 1963. P 289-91
 ILKUS
 Provides on account of the failure of ministerial level talks held between India and Pakistan during 1962-63 on Kashmir issue. Speaks about India's tough attitude during these talks resulting in the loss of an opportunity towards the solution of Kashmir problem.
48. KASHMIR AFAIRS. *Link.* v. 9 No 46; June 1967. P 6-7
 ILKUS

- Describes the fundamentals of Pakistan's foreign policy since its creation in 1947. States that Kashmir has been and remained as the most important element in shaping her foreign policy. Throws light on Pak efforts to secure support of other countries for its Kashmir policy.
49. KHAN (MOHAMMAD AYUB). Friends not Masters; a political autobiography. London, oxford Univ. Press, 1967. Chap. 9, P 121-153 'Foreign Policy'.
- Highlights various aspects of Pakistan's foreign policy towards Kashmir since 1947. States that the two countries are bound to solve the Kashmir issue as per the U N resolutions and the agreements reached between the two countries. Speaks about India's tough attitude towards the Kashmir Problem. Comments on the various meetings held between the author and the Prime Minister Nehru on Kashmir issue. Criticises the change in Indian policy towards Kashmir. Contains extracts of the telegrams sent by the Indian Prime Minister to Pak Prime Minister regarding Kashmir during 1947-48.
50. PAKISTAN'S CASE in Kashmir. RT V. 55 No 22; December 1965. P 71-78 ILK US
- Mentions the causes that led to the people of Kashmir to rise against Indian domination from time to time. Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and comments on the claim made by Pakistan over its right on the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Says that Kashmir's future lies with Pakistan and not with India. Also makes a reference to the Pakistan's stand in the United Nations regarding Kashmir.

51. SANGAT SINGH. Pakistan's Foreign Policy; an appraisal. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1970. Chap 2, P 37-77

Discusses various aspects and aims of Pak foreign policy towards India with reference to Kashmir. Says that Kashmir for Pakistan is an ideological struggle which has helped her to channelise the hate India campaign. Refutes Pakistan's proposals for plebiscite in Kashmir on the basis of 4 general elections held in the State. Blames British rulers for their scheme of partition of Kashmir. Also gives an account of Indo-Pak war of 1965 and Tashkant Declaration in respect of Kashmir.

52. SAXENA (K C). Pakistan; her Relations with India 1947-66. New Delhi, Vir Pub; House, 1966. Chap, 10-21, P 79-210

Narrates the historical background which resulted in the creation of Pakistan. Gives an account of Pak foreign policy towards India since 1947. Makes a reference to 1955 Indo-Pak war and the resultant Tashkant Declaration which paved the way for historic cease-fire between the two countries.

53. SINHA (Kamleshwar). Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; Six steps to Summit. Delhi, Indian School supply Depot, 1972. P 272

Examines critically the views of Z. A. Bhutto on Kashmir issue and his role as Pak representative in the U N. Contains policy point of Mr. M. A Jinah, Liaquat Ali Khan and other Pakistani leaders towards Kashmir question. Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and contains text of Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Tashkant and Simla Declarations

54. STEPHENS (Ian) Mainly about Kashmir. *In his Pakistan; old country new Nation.* England, Penguin Books, 1964. Chap. 15 P 233-256

Regards Kashmir as the root of evil between India and Pakistan since 1947. Traces origin of Kashmir dispute between the two countries with historical facts. Discusses the political developments of Kashmir during 1947 especially Kashmir's accession to India. Makes a reference to the proposals of Field Marshal Auclineck to avert the war between the two countries. Highlights the developments of Gilgit affairs during the crucial days of 1947. Also comments on the various solutions of Kashmir issue.

U S AND KASHMIR

55. CHOPRA (Surrendra). U. S. Foreign Policy in Kashmir. IJPS V. 2 No 2; 1978. P 130-43 ILKUS

Describes Kashmir as an attraction for great powers since ancient times. Comments on U. S. interest in Kashmir question. Evaluates U. S approach and motives behind her anti-Indian stand on Kashmir. States that main aim of U. S. is to seek bases in Northern Pakistan,

USSR AND KASHMIR

56. KASHMIR ONE Step forward one step back. *Economist* V. 215 No 6487; 1967. P 1218-19 ILKUS

Describes Indo-Pak relations as in Nov. 1967. Talks about the gestures of the two countries for normalisation of their relations. Comments on the Russian influence upon the two countries for stabilising the situation to solve the Kashmir issue bilaterally.

57. NAIK (J A). Soviet policy on Kashmir I Q V. 24
No 1; Jan-March 1968. P 50-61 ILKUS

Examines Soviet policy on Kashmir issue since it was brought before the United Nations. Describes different aspects of the Soviet foreign policy towards this problem under the regimes of Stalin, Khrushchev and Kosygin. Makes an assessment of the Soviet efforts regarding the Tashkant Declaration as promise for a durable peace in the subcontinent.

TRIBAL INVASION - 1947

58. ATAL (Hira Lal). Nehru's emissary to Kashmir-Oct.
1947. New Delhi, Army Educational Stores, 1972.
P 183

Maj. Genl. Atal, Director of Personnal Services of the Indian Army, was directed by the Prime Minister Nehru to proceed to Srinagar to investigate and to report on the prevailing situation in Kashmir on the eve of the tribal invasion.

Narrates on the basis of his personal knowledge and experience, an account of the curcial days of the invasion on Kashmir by the raiders during Oct. 1947. Mentions briefly the political developments which led to the country's partition in 1947. Highlights political developments of Jammu and Kashmir which took place before and after the partition. Lauds the role of Indian army in defending Srinagar during Oct 1947. Also discusses other political developments resulting in the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in August 1953.

59. COHEN (Maurice). Thunder over Kashmir. Bombay,
Orient Longmans, 1955. P 118 Illus.

Describes the tribal invasion of October 1947. Discusses the operations carried out by the Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir and the difficulties they faced during this period. Highlights the role of Indian army. Also discusses different aspects of Kashmir issue.

60. DAYS OF Destiny. KT Oct, 1959. P 5-8
RLS

Contains information regarding the events of Oct. 1947 when tribesmen attacked Jammu and Kashmir. Describes briefly the role played by the people and the leaders for defending Kashmir. Also lauds the role of India army during these critical days when most parts of the state had fallen in the hands of tribesmen.

61. HAFIZ (Mohammad Ibrahim). Continued aggression in Kashmir by Pakistan. *Kashmir* V. 8, No 5; 1958. P 130-33
RLS

Provides an account of the State's accession to India in October 1947. Mentions other internal political developments and Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir. Highlights the different dimensions of Kashmir Problem.

62. INVASION AND its aftermath in retrospect. KT V. 3, No 2; 1958. P 15-16
RLS

Discusses the tribal invasion and other developments of 1947 viz. British withdrawl from India and partition of the country, Pakistan's imposition of economic blockade in Kashmir, tribal invasion, arrival of the Indian army in Kashmir and Kashmir's accession to India Union.

63. KRISHNA MEHTA. This Happened in Kashmir. Delhi, Publications Divsion, 1954. P 171

Narrates the story of 1947 when raiders attacked Kashmir. Highlights the heroic role of the people during these crucial days.

64. MILES (Pat). They came to a mountain. London, Chapman, 1951. P 254

Makes a study of the various aspects of the Indo-Pak conflict on Kashmir since the problem was brought before the U N. Supports Indian stand on Kashmir issue and throws light on the happenings regarding Kashmir particularly the tribal invasion of 1947.

65. PARASURAM (TV). A Medal for Kashmir. Delhi, S. Chand & Co. 1960. P 299

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir issue. Claims that every thing has been discussed from the Indian point of view. Appreciates the role of Indian army for the defence of Kashmir against Pakistani attack at different sectors during 1947.

66. SEN (LP). Slender was the Thread; Kashmir confrontation 1947- - 48. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1969. P 308

Gives a detailed account of the events which took place in Kashmir during and after 1947. Makes a study of confrontation between Indian armed forces and the tribesmen in Kashmir. Pays high tributes to Indian army for their timely arrival and heroic role during these crucial days.



67. UTTAR PRADASH. Information Department. Difa-i-Kashmir. 1949. P 168 (in urdu)

Narrates in lucid from the political developments of Kashmir in the light of independence of India and Pakistan in 1947. Contains essential information on the tribal invasion on Kashmir. Praised the role of Indian army in defending this invasion at different sectors viz. Poonch, Baramullah and Ladakh. Also contains texts of UN resolutions and correspondence between Indo-Pak leaders, which is important from historical point of view.

SINO-INDIAN CONFLICT - 1962

68. APPADORAI (A). Chinese Aggression and India; an introductory essay. I S V. 5 No 1-2; 1963 P 1-18
ILKUS

Gives a detailed account of Sino-Indian conflict of 1962. Describes the background of Chinese aggression on Ladakh and other areas of the northern region. Comments on the reaction of the world powers towards this aggression. Makes an assessment of India's foreign policy in the context of this aggression.

69. FISHER (Margaret W) etc. Himalayan battleground; Sino-Indian rivalry in Ladakh. N. Y., Frederick A. Praeger, 1963. P 245

Presents a study of Ladakh in view of its strategic importance that has led to waging of wars since the dawn of history. Gives a description of the later developments which occurred in this region since 1947. Also provides an account of the Sino-Indian conflict of Oct. 1962.

70. TRIVEDI (Ram Naresh). Sino-Indian Border Disputes and its impact on India-Pakistan relations. New Delhi, Associated Publishing House, 1977. P 329

Narrates the historical background of Sino-Indian border conflict in Ladakh and NEFA in 1962. Comments on the relations between India and China on the one hand and Pakistan and China on the other. Gives an account of the ministerial level talks held between India and Pakistan during 1962-63 to find out an amicable settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

INDO-PAK WAR 1965

71. BROCKWAY (Fenner). Indo-Pak clash. EW V. 19 No 10; 1965. P 6 ILKUS

Comments on the root cause of the conflict between India and Pakistan viz. Kashmir. Discusses different paths followed by the two countries i. e. multi-religious society of India and Pakistan's ideals of two-nation theory. Gives an account of Indo-Pak war of 1965. Stresses on the solution of this fundamental issue between the two countries in order to restore lasting peace in the subcontinent.

72. DHAR (P N) Now is the time. Seminar Nov. 1965. P 26-30 ILKUS

Gives an account of 1965 Indo-Pak war. Makes an assessment in the form of military balance i. e. the limited nature of India's military object and Pakistan's imagination to make the world realise that its national objective is to get Kashmir.

- Analyses the position of the Soviet Union for recasting its policies in the subcontinent. Suggests readjustment of the Indian interests in the context of Chinese and Pakistan's ambitions.
73. KAUL (B M) Confrontation with Pakistan. Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1971. Pt I. P 3—117
 Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 vis-a-vis Kashmir. Describes Kashmir as the bone of contention between the two countries. Gives geographical position of Kashmir and highlights the political developments of 1947. Briefly explains with historical background various aspects of Kashmir dispute in the right historical perspective. Discusses claims and counter-claims of India and Pakistan on Kashmir.
74. KHALID B. (Syed.) 1965—An Epoch Making year in Pakistan A S V. 6 No 2; Feb. 1966. P 83-85
 Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 from Pakistan's point of view. Gives background of the war and goes to explain the optimism in the Pakistani circles in the light of over whelming support it received from the majority of countries in the U. N. debates on Kashmir issue. Also expresses views on Russian policy of neutrality in the dispute.
75. KULDIP NAYAR. India the Critical Years. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1971. Chap 3, "years of disillusionment" P 153—208
 Examines the political developments since Chinese aggression of 1962 in respect of Indo-Pak relations. Provides an account of the ministerial level talks

on Kashmir between Z. A. Bhutto and Sawran Singh in 1962-63. Discusses various phases of Indo-Pak war of 1965 in an interesting way and quotes Lieut. Gen. Harbaksh Singh on the war situation at different sectors. Comments on the Chinese ultimatum of Sept. 16, 1965 and the Muslim countries support to Pakistan during this war. Refers to Bhutto's furious speeches against India at the U. N. and at Tashkant conference of Jan. 1966. Assesses the role of Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin for the success of Tashkant Summit. Comments on Prime Minister Shastri's intentions regarding the settlement of Kashmir dispute.

76. MARTIN (Kingsley). Reflections on Kashmir. N S V. 17 No 1801; 17 Sept. 1965. P 385 ILKUS Discusses the background of the Kashmir Problem since 1947 with historical facts. Makes an assessment of 1965 war between India and Pakistan. Says neither India nor Pakistan wishes to extend the war beyond Kashmir. Describes India's position as to fight a defensive war in order to maintain her hold on Kashmir. Also analyses the communal politics of the two countries in view of this war.
77. MORAES (Frank). Self-reliance. Seminar. V. 75, 1965. P 34—36 ILKUS Expresses opinion on Indo-Pak conflict of 1965. Regards Kashmir as the main cause of the conflict between the two countries. Favours Kashmir's integrity and solidarity with the Indian Union.
78. RASHID-UD-DIN KHAN. A battel of Principles.

Describes the twenty-two days war as a big event in the history of free India. Discusses the genesis of the Kashmir problem in the right historical perspective. Comments on Pakistan's contention that Kashmir as a Muslim majority area should go to Pakistan. Supports the legality of Kashmir's accession to India in view of the historical facts. Provides a brief account of Kashmir issue since 1947.

79. ROY (B L) Two invasions of Kashmir. MR V. 122 No 1; 1967. P 15-18 ILKUS

Describes briefly the various developments of Kashmir since partition of the country in 1947. Discusses the triabl invasion and Indo-Pak conflict of 1947. Comments on Pak infiltration of August, 1965 which led to twenty-two days war between the two countries. Also throws light on the effects of war on Kashmir issue.

80. SAILEN GOSH. The Essence of it. *Seminar Nov. 1965. P 10-18.* ILKUS

Reviews Indo-Pak war of 1965. Holds Pakistan responsible for this war and describes the intentions of Pakistan for launching this war. Analyses world powers role towards India and Pakistan during this war. Regards Britain's role as one of the deliberate mischief, U. S. A.'s policy of appeasement to Pakistan and U. N.'s efforts to end the war. Mentions different solutions of Kashmir issue and comments on their repercussions.

81. SINGH (L. P.) Confrontation with Pakistan, the Second Kashmir War 1965. In his India's Foreign Policy, the Shastri Period. New Delhi, Uppal Publishers, 1980. P 69—81

Reviews Indo-Pak relations in the context of Kashmir during Shastri's period. Makes an assessment of Abdullah-Ayub talks held at Rawalpindi in May 1964. Says that talks received set-back due to the death of Pt. Nehru. Gives the background of Indo-Pak war of 1965 since Rann of Kutch developments. Comments on Pak intentions by sending infiltrators across the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir. Discusses various aspects of Indo-Pak war of 1965 and praises the bold policy of the late Prime Minister Shastri during this war. Briefly highlights the efforts made at U.N. and Tashkant regarding settlement of Kashmir issue. Also assesses role of United States and Soviet Union in respect of Kashmir.

82. SISER GUPTA. Issues and Prospects in Kashmir. I Q Vol 1, No 3; 1965. P 253-84 ILKUS

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and its repercussions on Kashmir issue. Expresses the opinion that war provides remote chances of the solution of the problem. Further, gives a detailed account of the political situation in Kashmir during these fateful days.

83. SUICIDE OF subcontinent. N S V 70, No 1800; 10 Sept. 1965. P 341 ILKUS

Describes the religious fanaticism as the basis of the present conflict between India and Pakistan.

Describes Pakistan's war on Kashmir as breakdown of collective security. Gives an account of Kashmir issue and highlights its different aspects and possible solutions with a historical background.

TASHKANT SUMMIT

84. EDWARDS (Michael). Tashkent and After. IAF Vol. 42 No 3; July 1966. P 381-89 ILKUS

Comments on the Indo-Pak relations on Kashmir in the light of the Tashkant Declaration. Expresses fears that both the countries do not seem to be moving purposefully towards direction and the spirit of Tashkant. States that Tashkant spirit is being forgotten by both India and Pakistan. Comments on India's position regarding Kashmir. Also gives an account of Pakistan's reaction against this agreement in respect of Kashmir.

85. JHA (D C). India Pakistan relations since Tashkant Declaration. IJPS Vol. 32 No 1-4; 1971. P 502-21 ILKUS

Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations since the Tashkant Declaration of 1966. Comments on the policies of both countries regarding the solution of Kashmir issue in the light of the Tashkant Declaration. Further, discusses the political developments of the two countries and their repercussions on the Kashmir issue.

86. SISER GUPTA. Tashkant and After. IQ V. 22 No 1; Jan-March 1966. P 3-17 ILKUS

This article written under *Pseud*; a student of

Indo-Pakistan affairs. Reviews Tashkant Declaration of Jan. 1966. Gives the background of Indo-Pak relations with regard to Kashmir since 1947. Analyses relevance of various clauses of the Tashkant Declaration. Examines the factors leading to the involvement of Great powers in Indo-Pak relations, especially Western support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue. Comments on the various solutions of Kashmir problem proposed by the Great powers. Concludes that India and Pakistan must solve their problems bilaterally.

INDO—PAK WAR—1971

87. ANITA (S W). Indo-Pak war 1971; some reflections. JUSII Vol. 102 No 427; Apr-Jun. 1972. P 109-18 ILKUS
 Narrates the historical background which led to Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the creation of Bangladesh. Examines Pakistan's strategy to capture Kashmir and her failure in achieving the same. Highlights the different phases of this war and Pakistan's defeat at all fronts.
88. JALALI (P N). Serious setback to Pak Strategy. *Mainstream*. 4 Dec. 1971. P 10, 41-42 ILKUS
 Examines briefly Pakistan's Policy both at the internal and the international level. Gives an account of the causes which led to the war of 1971 between India and Pakistan. Comments on Pakistan's miscalculations to get Kashmir. Analyses the factors responsible for Pakistan's defeat in the war.

89. JUNEJA (V P). Indo-Pak war 1971. New Delhi, New Light Publishers, 1972. P 214

Provides a detailed description of Indo-Pak war of 1971. Gives the background of the war and the factors which led to this war. Comments on Pakistan's aim to annex Kashmir and her policies resulting in her defeat at all fronts.

90. KULDIP NAYAR. Distant Neighbours; a tale of the Subcontinent. Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1972. P 253

Discusses the different aspects of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 in respect of Kashmir. Gives a reference to Pakistan's emergence as a new nation in the subcontinent. Contains valuable information on Kashmir issue in the right historical perspective. Highlights the various phases of Indo-Pak war of 1971. Also discusses the factors which led to the emergence of Bangladesh on the map of subcontinent.

SIMLA AGREEMENT

91. DASTUR (AJ). The Simla Agreement; prologue or prelude. *Quest* Sept-Oct. 1972. P 63-66 ILKUS

Makes an analysis of Simla Agreement and its different clauses. Highlights India's efforts for a durable peace in the subcontinent. Comments on Pakistan's tactics to get P. O. W.'s back and her less interest on the right of self-determination for the people of Kashmir. Expresses fears that Kashmir issue may again create problems in the immediate future.

92. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Can we be friends. *IWI*

V XCIII, No 26: June 25, 1972. P 8-14
ILKUS

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1971. Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations since 1947 vis-a-vis Kashmir. Pleads for the permanent settlement of all outstanding issues between the two countries peacefully through negotiations. Lays stress on India to be generous in dealing with Pak President in the forthcoming Simla Talks in view of the outcome of 1971 war.

KASHMIR AND U. N. O.

93. CHANDER PAL (Khagendra). A Puncsheela approach to Kashmir problem in United Nations. *IJPS* V. 25 No 3-4; 1964. P 136-44 ILKUS

Gives an account of Kashmir problem since it was brought before the Security Council in 1948. Describes the internal political events of Kashmir during 1963-64 and their repercussions on India and Pakistan. Discusses Pak-China agreement and its effect on Indo-Pak relations. Comments on the role of U. N. in handling the Kashmir problem. Suggests to India and Pakistan to solve this issue bilaterally.

94. CHOPRA (Surrendra) Kashmir in the United Nations. *IJPS* V 25 No 3-4; July-Dec. 1964. P 124-35 ILKUS

Analyses the events of 1947 on the eve of partition of the country. Defines Indian Independence Act according to which Kashmir had right to maintain her status. Describes Kashmir's internal

problems regarding accession and the causes which led to Kashmir's accession to Indian Union. Also comments on Kashmir question in U N, its resolutions and the prospects of Kashmir's solution during 1964.

95. CHOPRA (Surrendra). UN Mediation in Kashmir; a study in power politics. Kurukshtra, Vishal Publishers 1971, P 290

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir problem in the light of U N resolutions between 1948-65. Analyses the factors which have prevented Security Council to find an amicable solution to this problem. Criticises Security Council's impartiality in view of the role played by big powers in respect of Kashmir.

96. KASHMIR IN the Security Council. Srinagar, Lalla Rukh Pub; n. d. P 119

Describes different aspects of Kashmir problem in view of the debates and resolutions of U N which were passed till Nov. 1952. Further, gives an account of the background for presenting the Kashmir Problem before U. N. by the Government of India in January 1948.

97. KASHMIR. V. K. Krishna Menon's Speechs in Security Council, Jan-Feb. 1957, New Delhi, Publications Div. 1958. P 223

Contains the text of speechs made in the Security Council on Kashmir issue by the Indian representative in reply to Pak. Foreign Minister's arguments. Describes the India point of view regarding

the Kashmir question in the right perspective.

- 98 MAQBOOL AHMAD. Kashmir issue. *Kashmir* V. 7 No 3; March 1957. P 62-68 RLS

Examines the various aspects of Kashmir issue with the historical background since 1947. Gives a description of the events which forced Maharaja Hari Singh to accede to India Union. Mentions facts regarding Pak aggression, Kashmir issue in the U N, U N resolutions of August 13, 1948, Jan. 5, 1949 and Jan. 24, 1957. Comments on Indo-Pak stand vis-a-vis U N resolutions and U N's failure to find a solution of Kashmir Problem.

99. MIR QASIM (Syed). Speach in U N General Assembly Meeting. Sept. 29, 1964. *UNMC* V. 2 No 9; 1964. P 64-67 ILKUS

Contains the text of Mir Qasim's speech in U N General Assembly. Contradicts the statement of Pakistan's Foreign Minister regarding Kashmir issue. Clarifies India's position with regard to this issue. Explains Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union with historical facts. Also provides an account of Pakistan's subversive activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

100. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS on the United Nations Security Council on the current situation in Kashmir. *IJIL* V. 5 No 3; 1965. P 365-402 ILILD

Provides text of U N Security Council's Official documents on the current situation in Kashmir. Discusses the efforts made by U. Thant, the Secretary

General, by sending cables to the Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan to refrain from the use of force. Highlights efforts made by UN to restore normalcy in view of September 1965 war between India and Pakistan.

101. RAHAMATULLAH KHAN. Kashmir and the United Nations. Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1965. P 199

Makes an assessment of the Security Council's handling of Kashmir problem since 1948. Considers it a case study in the competence of U.N. regarding settlement of international disputes. Gives a historical and political account of Kashmir problem since 1947. Comments on Indo-Pak relations and regards Kashmir as an essential factor in shaping their respective foreign policies.

102. RAHAMATULLAH KHAN. Kashmir problem-its handling in the United Nations, *JILI* V. 11 No 3; 1969. P 273-92 ILILD

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir question as per U.N. deliberations and its failure to crystallise the issue and play a decisive role. Describes the difference of opinion and stand taken by representatives of France, U.K., U.S.A. and Russia in respect of Security Council's resolutions regarding the handling of Kashmir issue.

103. SHARMA (B L). The Kashmir Story. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. P 271

The author was officer on special duty for Kashmir affairs in the Indian Foreign Ministry and accom-

panied Indian Delegation to U.N. from 1948 to 1965 as adviser.

Provides a background of the events since 1947 when tribesmen attacked Kashmir. Makes a study of the official records of Security Council and the reports of its agencies regarding Kashmir issue. Comments on U.N.'s handling of Kashmir and its failure to find an amicable solution. Reviews the role of big powers towards Kashmir in the United Nations.

104. WARIEF (M.U). Ceasefire and Security Council.
N.A.V. 13 No 44; 1965. P 4 ILKUS

Comments on the Security Council's resolution of Sept. 20, 1965 which called for immediate ceasefire between India and Pakistan. Throws light on the developments of Kashmir question since 1947. Comments on the U.S. Policy regarding Kashmir, especially its role for convening the General Assembly meeting on Kashmir issue.

CONSTITUTION

105. ANAND (Adarsh Sain). Development of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 377

Discusses the developments regarding the growth of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Mentions the reasons which induced the state to have a separate constitution. Contains different documents which govern the Centre State relations. Discusses thoroughly special provisions of the Article 370 of the Constitution of India under which State enjoys special

- Status in the Indian Union. Also provides historical background of Jammu, Kashmir and Lakakh along with the political developments of 1947. Gives background of the facts resulting in the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union.
106. CONSTITUTION OF Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, Lalla Rookh, Pub; 1956. P 112
 Defines the different features of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Makes a study of Article 370 and its different provisions which govern the State's relations with the Indian Union.
- 107 HARI RAM. Special Status in Indian Federalism; Jammu and Kashmir. Delhi, Seema Publishing House, 1983. P 230
 Critically analyses the factors and the circumstances which gave birth to the special status for Jammu and Kashmir state under the Article 370 of the Constitution of India. Traces the origin, nature and extent of the special status and its repercussions on the politics of the three regions viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.
108. *Kashmir* V. 7 No 2; February, 1957. ILKUS
 A Special number on the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights constitutional aspects and the political developments of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains the following four articles:—
 1. Kashmir Constituent Assembly in retrospect by Maqbool Ahmad;
 2. From Political accession to emotional integration by Mohammad Ayub Malik;

3. Main features of the Constitution by Narinder Singh;
4. An analysis of Kashmir Constitution by Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan.
109. TENG (Mohan Krishen). Kashmir Constitutional History and Documents. New Dehli, light and life Pub; 1977. P 689
 Makes a comprehensive survey of the constitutional history of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Provides details regarding the original documentary sources both official and non-official for the growth of political institutions of modern Kashmir. Highlights these sources with regard to administrative structures as established by the Dogra rulers of the State since 1846.
110. TENG (Mohan Krishen) and Santosh Koul. Kashmir Special Status. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1975. P 240
 Analyses the factors and the processes which led to the inclusion of the special provisions for the Jammu and Kashmir State in the Constitution of India. Examines the functional operations which these provisions involve in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Makes a comparison of the constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir with other Indian States in the light of the country's Federal Structure.

ACCESSION TO INDIA

111. AGARWAL (H O). Kashmir problem; its legal aspects. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1979. P 194

Deals with the different aspects of Kashmir problem from legal point of view. Discusses the political developments of 1947 which led to the State's accession to Indian Union. Comments on the legality of the accession, competence of Maharaja Hari Singh to execute the instrument of accession, Kashmir's special status in the light of Article 370, Kashmir question in U.N., Indo-Pak war of 1965 and the subsequent Tashkent Declaration, etc. Also contains important appendices e.g. Treaty of Amritsar, correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Governor General of India regarding the accession, U.N. Resolutions on Kashmir, Tashkant and Simla Agreements, Provisions and clauses of Article 370, etc.

112. COMPBELL—JOHNSON (Alan). *Kashmir Imbroglion his Mission with Mountbatten*. London, Robert Hale, 1951. Chap. 15

The author was on the personal staff of Lord Mountbatten during 1947. As an eye witness to the developments of 1947, describes the events of Kashmir during 1947. Explains the factors which led to Kashmir's accession to Indian Union. Also throws light on the tribal invasion on Kashmir and the Kashmir question in U.N.

113. GURURAJ RAO (H S). Legal aspects of Kashmir problem. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. P 379

Describes the Kashmir problem and its different aspects from the legal point of view. Examines the role played by United Nations towards the

solution of this problem. Discusses the opinions expressed by the jurists regarding the accession of Kashmir to Indian Union. Contains 46 appendices of historical importance in the chronological order from the Treaty of Amritsar to Tashkant Declaration of 1966.

114. KRISHNA MENON (V K). What is at stake? *Seminar* V. 5 No 8; 1964. P 32—40 ILKUS

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir's accession to India and its legal validity. Throws light on the different developments of State viz. Pak aggression of 1947, and holds Pakistan fully responsible for it. Confines Kashmir problem to that part of Kashmir which is under the occupation of Pakistan. Considers all the resolutions passed by U. N. from time to time as invalid in respect of Kashmir.

115. MAHAJAN (Mehar Chand), How Kashmir accession took place. *SS* V 55 No 5; 1964 P 6 ILKUS
Describes the developments of the State which led to its accession to the Indian Union. Considers the accession valid from the legal point of view. Reviews the internal developments of the State during Maharaja Hari Singh's regime in 1947.

116. MAQBOOL AHMAD. Irrevocability of Accession. *Kashmir* V 7 No 8; July 1957. P 189—192 RLS

Discusses the provisions of the accession in the light of the Government of India Act 1935 and the famous Texas v/s White case of the Supreme Court of U. S. A. States that there is no room

for the provisional, conditional or contingent accession within United States or Indian Union. Rejects Pakistan's contention that Kashmir's accession to India, subject to plebiscite or a reference to the people, has any legal, historical or constitutional basis. Says that neither Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir nor the Indian Government attached such conditions. Supports the irrevocability of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir with Indian Union.

117. MENON (V P). Integration of Jammu and Kashmir. *In his The story of the Integration of Indian States.* Bombay, Orient Longman's, 1956. P 390-415

Gives a description of the facts regarding the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union. Also provides a brief historical sketch of Dogra rule in Kashmir alongwith the other internal developments of the State.

118. MOHAMAD ISMAIL. Kashmir; an integral part of India. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 5; 1958. P 145—46 RLS

Gives an account of historical facts which led to Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union. States that legally, constitutionally and according to the will of the people, Kashmir is an integral part of India. Refers to the firm support of Indian Muslims to the Government of India in the matter of Kashmir.

119. SARAF (Mulk Raj). Accesion to India. *In his Fifty Years as journalist.* Jammu, Raj Mahal Publishers, 1967. Chpt. 13

120 Describes the events of 1947. Highlights the facts regarding the Stand-Still agreement of Maharaja and its acceptance by Pakistan, Maharaja's idea of independent Kashmir, release of Sheikh Abdullah and his role, accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union. Contains some important correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian leaders regarding the political set-up of Jammu and Kashmir.

GAZETTEERS

- 120 BATES (C E). *Comp. A Gazetteer of Kashmir and the adjacent districts of Kishtwar, Barawar, Jammu, Naoshera, Purnch and the Valley of Kishan Ganga.* Calcutta, Supt. Govt. Printing, 1873. P 560, Maps

Based on authentic sources and the notes prepared by the compiler between 1870-72 in Kashmir, contains essential information on all subject matters of the places in alphabetical order. Also contains lengthy introduction and appendices of important treaties. Claims that the Gazetteer is important for political and military references.

121. GAZETTEER OF KASHMIR and Ladakh. *Comp.* by Quarter Master General of India. Calcutta, Supt. of Govt. Printing, 1890. P 1102 (Reprinted by Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1974)

Contains detailed information on the political geography of Kashmir and Ladakh. The Gazetteer section provides full description of the places in the alphabetical order. Gives full information about routes of Kashmir and Ladakh. Describes the fauna

and Flora of Kashmir and Ladakh with a historical account in an interesting style.

122. LAWRENCE (Walter R). Imperial Gazetteer of India; Kashmir and Jammu. V. 13, Calcutta, Supt. of Govt. Printing 1909. P 140

Provides geographical information of Jammu and Kashmir State. Gives a historical account of the valley of Kashmir and other regions viz. Jammu Baltistan, Gilgit and Ladakh since earliest times. Contains valuable information on the archaeology, forests, climate, religions, administration, education, lakes and rivers, porulation, communication system towns, etc. Mentions places of interest and arts and crafts of Kashmir for which it is famous in the world.

GEOGRAPHY

123. ANAND KOUL (Pandit). Geography of Jammu and Kashmir State. New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; n. d. P 200

Gives a detailed account of the landscape of Jammu and Kashmir, its geological information, its picturesque valleys, lakes, people and their character, language, socio-economic set-up, arts and crafts, etc. Also describes the places of intersst with historical background.

124. ARORA (R C). Kashmir the land of celestial charms Aligarh. Unique Pub; House, 1955. P 108

Contains historical and topographical information on Kashmir. Describes Srinagar as the venice of Asia. Mentions the climate of the valley, the routes

- to Kashmir, important places like Mughal gardens, lakes and mosques with a brief historical background.
125. KAUL (Samsar Chand). Beautiful Valleys of Kashmir, Srinagar, Steam Press, 1942. P 144
 Contains excellent information on natural history of the Kashmir valley. Gives a geographical description of different places, glaciers, lakes, valleys and other beautiful spots of Kashmir.
126. NEVE (Arthur). Picturesque Kashmir. London, Sands & Co, 1900. P 164, Illus
 Provides geographical description of Kashmir, Ladakh and other parts of the State. Also throws light on the way of life, manners, traditions and customs of the people of Kashmir.
127. PITHAWALLA (Maneik B). Introduction to Kashmir; its geology and geography. Karachi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1953. P 128
 Deals with history, geography and geology of Kashmir. Briefly describes history of Kashmir from pre-historic ages till the invasion of emperor Akbar. Highlights various developments of Hindu and Muslim period of Kashmir history. Also describes politics, geography, arts and crafts and the landscape of Kashmir.
128. STEIN (M A). Ancient Geography of Kashmir. Calcutta, Asiatic Society, 1899. (1966 impression, Indological Book Corporation, Patna) P 231
 Makes a study of ancient topography as given in Kalhan's Rajatarangini. Gives an account of old

Kashmir in the light of Hieun Tsiang and Alberuni's visits to Kashmir. In the general geography, mentions various aspects such as position and configuration of Kashmir valley, the Vitasta, its upper and lower courses, northern and eastern mountains, soil, climate, etc. In the political topography, makes a study of the frontiers of ancient Kashmir and its political divisions, old and new capitals, ancient cities of Srinagar, etc.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

129. ADRIS BANERJI. Kashmir in Jehangir's memoires. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 7; July 1958. P 187-188 RLS
 Contains the views of Emperor Jehangir on Kashmir as mentioned in his 'Tuzek' or memoirs. Says that Jehangir loved Kashmir and in his opinion its autumn and spring are worth seeing. Gives a description of the famous Verinag, the source of river Jhelum, Saffron fields of Pampore, and the arts and crafts for which Kashmir occupies an important place among the countries of the region.
130. ARORA (R C). In the land of Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. Aligarh, Unique Pub. House, 1940. P 303
 Describes the history of different regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives detailed and comprehensive information of the places of interest, routes and walks to Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, Skardu. Makes a useful compilation of different regions of the state in a descriptive manner.
131. BERNIER (Francios). Journey to Kashmir. *In his Travels in the Mughul Empire*. Revised and edited

by Archibald Constable. 2nd ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1914.

Bernier was a French traveller and explorer who visited India around the middle of the 17th century. He accompanied King Aurengzeb to Kashmir in Summer 1664.

Describes the valley as paradise of Indus. Gives geographical account of Kashmir and its origin. Praised the people for their intelligence. Also throws some light on the arts and crafts and products of Kashmir.

132. DENYS (F W). Our Summer in the Vale of Kashmir. Washington, Brayan Press, 1915. P 232, Illus.

Regarded as the first American book on Kashmir, provides an account of the land and its people in an interesting style. Being descriptive and informative is treated as a valuable contribution to the history of Kashmir.

133. DOUGHTY (Marion). A feet through the Kashmir Valleys. New Delhi, Sagar Publishers, 1971. P 276.

Gives an account of the beauty of, Kashmir, its charm and climate. Describes the customs of its inhabitants and the culture of the people with a historical background.

134. DOUIE (James). Punjab, North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir. Delhi, Seema Publications, 1974. Chap 9-10 & 28

Provides an account of history, religions, population and races of Kashmir. Makes an analysis of the

intellectual content of civilization of the people of the State.

135. DREW (Fredrick). Northern Barrier of India; popular account of Jammu and Kashmir territories. London, Edward Stanford, 1877 (Reprinted in India by light & Life publishers, Jammu 1971) P 336

Describes physical conditions of the country ; the language, faith and manners of the people; contemporary political organisations and the main routes of the State. Gives an account of the cultural life of its inhabitants.

136. GERVIS (Pearce). This is Kashmir. London, Cassell, 1954. P 330, 26 Illus.

Describes the history of Kashmir and the other regions including the capital Srinagar. Comments on the Hindu-Muslim festivals, culture, character of the people, art and crafts-like shawl and carpet-making in Kashmir. Mentions the beautiful and historical places in an interesting style.

137. HONIBERGER (J M). Thirty Five Years in the East; adventures, discoveries, experiments and historical sketches relating to the Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, Bangabasi, 1905. P 214

Gives a historical description of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights sketches of oriental character, manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Kashmir Valley. Also provides a brief account of the political events of Kashmir.

138. HUGEL (Baron Charles). Kashmir and the Punjab. Jammu, Light and Life, 1972. P 27-99

- Provides a brief account of the the history and political developments of the State. Throws light on the way of life, manners and customs of the people. Describes the beauty of Kashmir, its climate and some places of interest with historical background.
139. LAMBERT (Cowley). A Trip to Kashmir and Ladakh. London, Henery S. King & Co. 1877. P 199
 Describes the places of interest in Kashmir and Ladakh with historical and geographical background. Provides an account of the people, their culture, their way of life with a brief historical sketch.
140. M. A. S. *Pseud.* Alberuni on Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 9 No 3; P 50-51 RLS
 Provides a valuable account of old Kashmir. Speaks about the high schools of learning and great scholars of Kashmir during Hindu and Buddhist period. Gives an account of topography, customs and routes of Kashmir. Throws light on the people of the Kashmir valley and their culture and customs. Gives a description of Kashmir's ancient capital- Addishtan, which is said to have been built on the banks of river Jehlum.
141. MOORCROFT (William) & Trebeck, George. Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab in Ladakh and Kashmir. London, John Murray, 1841. (Reprinted by Department of languages Patiala, 1970) V. 2 Chap. 2-7 deals with Kashmir.
 Gives a full description of the people of Kashmir and Ladakh with historical account. Mentions the traditions, culture and places of interest, namely

lakes, temples and mosques. Gives geographical features of Kashmir and Ladakh. Highlights arts and crafts of Kashmir for which Kashmir is famous in the world.

142. MORISON (Margaret Cotter). *A Lonely Summer in Kashmir*. London, Duckworth, 1904. P 281, Illus

Contains geographical and historical information of the Kashmir valley. Gives a full description of the places of interest like Gulmarg, Achabal, Martand, Sonamarg, etc.

143. NARAVENE (V S). *Some Old Accounts of Kashmir*. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 9; Sept. 1958. P 233-34 RLS
Contains references of eminent travellers and historians like Hieun Tsang, Marco Polo, Alberuni, Abul Fazal, Bernier, etc., about Kashmir. Throws light on the ancient history of Kashmir, places of interest, people-their religion, culture, customs, etc.

144. NAZAROFF (P S). *Moved on; from Kashmir to Kashgar*. London, Allen & Unwin, 1935. P 316

Gives an account of the land and the people of Central Asia, Chinese Turkistan and Kashmir. Highlights the history, culture of the people and their way of life. Also contains illustrations of important places of Kashmir and the other regions.

145. NEVE (Arthur). *Thirty Years in Kashmir*. London, Edward Arnold, 1913. P 316

Provides a historical and geographical account of Jammu and Kashmir State. Describes the places of interest and attraction with historical background.

- Serves as a best guide-book for tourists.
146. NEVE (Ernest F). A Crusader in Kashmir. London, Seely, 1928. P 121
 Describes the developments of the State upto 1928. Gives an account of the medical missionaries of the State. Highlights social and economic conditions of the people and their backwardness in the educational field. Further, makes a study of famous arts and crafts of Kashmir.
147. NORRIS (Dormot). Kashmir; the Switzerland of India. Calcutta, W. Newman & Co, 1932. Illus Chap 1, P 1-41
 Briefly provides history of Kashmir in general and that of the valley in particular. Describes climate, seasons and the way of life of the people. Also provides som account of the beauty of Kashmir and mentions some places of interest from the tourist point of view.
148. O' CONNOR (V C S). The Charm of Kashmir, London, Longmans, 1920. P 182, Illus
 Regards Kashmir as one of the beautiful spots of the world. Throws light on the history, culture and the way of life of the people. Describes the places of interest with historical background.
149. RABBANI (G M). Kashmir in the eyes of William Moorcraft. KT V. 5 No 2-3; July-August, 1980. P 7-8 ILKUS
 William Moorcraft was the first Englishman to visit

Kashmir in December 1822. States that political motivations were behind Moorcraft's visit to Kashmir and Ladakh in view of Russian expansion towards Central Asia. Gives a brief description of the people, their economic and social conditions, places, roads, buildings, etc. Provides a horrible picture of poverty of the people of South Kashmir during the 19th Century.

150. STEPHENS (Ian). Horned Moon; an account of a Journey through Pakistan, Kashmir and Afghanistan. London, Chatto, 1953. P 288 pt III deals with Kashmir.

Gives a full description of the land and its people. Contains historical and geographical information of the different regions of the state. Also makes a study of later developments which followed after 1947.

151. VIGNE (GT). Travels in Kashmir, Ladakh, Iskardo. London, Henry Colburn, 1842. V. 2

Describes the charming landscape of Kashmir and compares it with other beautiful spots of Europe. Makes a study of life of the people of different regions with historical background. Also highlights some important historical events like Sikh rule and the occupation of Kashmir by Mughals.

152. WADIA (A S N) In the Land of Lalla Rookh. London, J. N. Dent & Sons, 1921. P 242

Based on the authors tour, narrates his experiences and gives a brief description of important places like Srinagar, Gilgit, Kishtwar, etc. Also throws light on the beauty, culture, traditions and the

way of life of the people of Kashmir.

DESCRIPTION & TRAVEL - LADAKH

153. HARRER (Heinrich). Ladakh. New Delhi, English Book Store, 1980. P 151

Based on the author's visit to Ladakh, describes the customs, culture, festivals, holy places and monasteries of Ladakh alongwith a brief historical account. Also contains 154 colour photographs which depict the true picture of the people of this region and their customs.

154. HEBER (A Reeve) & Heber, Kathleen M. Himalayan Tibet & Ladakh. New Delhi, Ess Ess Publishing House, 1976. (Indian Reprint) P 283

Gives a description of the land and the people of Ladakh. Discusses the way of life, manners, customs, religion, rites and ceremonies of the people of Ladakh and Zanaskar in a lucid form. Also provides an account of Ladakh's beauty and climate.

155. PEISSEL (Michel). Zanskar, the Hidden Kingdom. London, Collins and Harvill Press, 1974. P 205

Describes Zanskar as the land of white copper which has preserved the country's isolation and civilization. Compares Zanskar with medieval Europe on the basis of some resemblance. Gives an account of the land and the people, their religion and their cultural heritage.

156. SADHU (J N). Gilgit-the Hinterland of Asia. KT V. I No 5; Nov-Dec. 1976. P 15-17 RLS

Describes Gilgit as the most strategic hinterland of Asia. Gives a geographical and historical account of this region in view of the importance it occupies in the history of the Subcontinent. Contains a graphic description of this region as given by the famous Chinese travellers like Fahien and Hieun Tsang and the great Muslim historian Alberuni. Also provides an account of the culture, customs and the way of life of the people of Gilgit.

157. SCHETTLER (Margret). Kashmir, Ladakh, Zanskar. South Yarra (Australia) Lonely Plant Publishers, 1981. P 176

Provides briefly geographical and historical account of Kashmir and Ladakh. Contains information on the historical places and handcrafts of this region. Describes the religion and religious festivals of Ladakh and Zanskar.

158. THOMSON (Thomes). Western Himalayas and Tibet. New Delhi, Cosmo Publications, 1978. P 501

Based on a narrative of travels undertaken by the author, describes in detail the natural beauty, geography and geology, the history and ethnography of different races of this region in an interesting style.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

159. ANAND KOUL. The Kashmiri Pandit. Srinagar, Utpal Publishers, 1924. P 105

Describes various aspects of the Pandit community of Kashmir which forms an essential part of the

population of the State. Discusses the contribution made by this community in social, economic, political and cultural fields. Provides historical details and serves as a useful supplement on geographical and historical works on Kashmir.

160. A. S. *Pseud.* Damaras or the Landed Aristocracy of Medieval Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 7; July 1958.
P 178-80 RLS

Gives an account of the Damaras—the feudal landlords who played an important role in shaping the history of Kashmir during the medieval period. Examines critically the political power and the social position held by the Damaras. Contains the views of Kalhana about the rise and fall of Damaras, their social status, their habits, their relations with rulers and cultivators in the medieval Kashmir.

161. BAMZAI (P N K). *Kashmir and Central Asia*. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 251

Makes a study of the geographical, political and cultural relations between Kashmir and Central Asia since ancient times. Says that Kashmir held a special position in the political, social and cultural structure of Central Asia and was a source of guidance and inspiration to the people of this region. Also discusses the contribution of Kashmir in the spread of Buddhism in Central Asia.

162. BANERJI (S C). *Cultural Heritage of Kashmir*. Calcutta, Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar, 1965. P 180
Describes the history and culture of Kashmir from

ancient to medieval period. Throws light on the glorious past of Kashmir. Provides a brief account of Kashmir's antiquity, geography, society and religion.

163. BAZAZ (P N). Daughters of the Vitasta. New Delhi, Pamposh Pub; 1959. P 279

Gives a brief history of the women folk of Kashmir from the earliest times. Explains the conditions under which they lived in the past, their present struggle for a rightful place in society and hopes for a better future in which they could share their history-making process with the men folk of Kashmir.

164. CHIB (Sukhdev Singh). This Beautiful India; Jammu & Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Pub; 1977. P 158

Gives an account of physical environment, products and culture of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides historical account of the land and its people since ancient to present times. Also gives a description of Ladakh and its people. Discusses the strategic importance of Ladakh which it commands among the countries of the region.

165. *Cultural Forum* V. 12 No 3-4; April - July, 1970. (Special issue on the Cultural Heritage of Jammu & Kashmir). ALS

Contains 16 articles written by the eminent writers of the State and the country. Highlights various aspects such as triveni of cultural heritage, historical background of Kashmiri and Dogri Languages, shrines temples and mosques, arts and crafts, monasteries

- lakes and gardens, folklore, tales and songs of Kashmir. Also gives an account of Kalhana and his Rajatarangini.
166. DEAMBI (B. K. KOUL). *Corpus of Sarada Inscription of Kashmir*. Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan, 1982. P 184

Examines critically the contents of the important inscriptions of Kashmir thereby highlighting the contemporary historical and cultural conditions of Kashmir. Provides description of important inscriptions discovered at various places in Kashmir. Gives a full account of the origin and development of Sarada alphabet and regards it as the source for understanding the ancient Kashmiri texts. Also provides illustrative tables of some important inscriptions of ancient and medieval Kashmir.

167. DHAR (K N) Ed. *Glimpses of Kashmir Culture*. Srinagar, Shri Parmanada Research Instt. Series III, 1977. P 115

Contains six articles by the eminent literary figures of Kashmir on the various aspects of Kashmir Culture. The articles are :

1. Sanskrit Kavy of Kashmir by P. N. Pushp;
2. Nilmat Purana-a brief survey by Ved Kumari Ghai;
3. Shaivism and Kashmir's doctrine of recognition by R. K. Kaw;
4. Tantricism in Kashmir by Dina Nath Shastri;
5. Sanskrit Chronicles and Sultans of Kashmir by K. N. Dhar;
6. Sanskrit and Kashmir Vocabulary by Badri Nath Shastri.

168. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Hakayat-i-Kashmir.* Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1940. P 140 (In urdu)

Gives an account of the historical developments of Kashmir in a very brief and interesting manner. Discusses various aspects of life and events of the valley of Kashmir.

169. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Tarikh-i-Aqwami Kashmir.* Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1934. P 560 (In urdu)

Provides genealogical account of about five hundred castes of Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Dogras and Rajputs of Jammu and Kashmir. Contains information regarding their population, trade, culture and social aspects with a historical background. Serves as a useful historical source for those interested in the history and culture of Kashmir.

170. GOETZ (Herman). *Studies in the history and art of Kashmir and the Indian Himalayas.* Wiesbaden, Otts Harrassovitz, 1969. P 197

Mentions briefly the history of Kashmir from the earliest times. Highlights the arts and crafts of Kashmir, economic and social conditions of the people. Makes a reference to Kashmir's glorious past in respect of her art, culture and learning.

171. HASSNAIN (F M) Ed. *Heritage of Kashmir.* Srinagar, Gulshan Pub; 1980. P 239

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir in the light of its past history and culture. Provides an account of the people, their language and their culture.

Lauds the contributions made by Kalhana and other historians in the field of historiography. Also throws light on the political developments of Kashmir.

172. IKBAL KAUL. Kashmiri Pandits through the Ages.
KSR V. 16 No 4-5; 1978. P 53-57 ILKUS

Discusses the place of Kashmiri Pandits in the history of Kashmir. Lauds the role and the contribution made by the Pandit community in social and cultural fields. Praised the great genius of Kashmiri Pandits for their quality of adjustability. Discusses the glorious rule of Lalitaditya and Avantivarman during the Hindu Period.

173. IQBAL (S M) and Nirash K. L. Culture of Kashmir.
New Delhi, Marwah Pub; 1978. P 244

Discusses the various aspects of the composite culture of Kashmir. Throws light on the different subjects of historical importance viz. Philosophies, rituals, races, languages and literature of Kashmir. Pays a tribute to Kalhana for writing Rajatarangini as the first source book on Kashmir history. Also gives an account regarding the advent of Islam in Kashmir and the history of Kishtwar.

174. KAPUR (M L). Studies in History and Culture of Kashmir. Jammu, Trikuta Publishers, 1976. P 256

Mentions important aspects of the history and culture of Kashmir from 8th to 16th century. Makes a study of famous rulers like Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Harsa, Queen Didda, etc. Discusses the Muslim rule since the formation of the sultanate to the conquest of Kashmir by Mughals. Throws light on cultural, social and economic developments of Kashmir.

175. KAUL (G L). A Six Millennium Review of Kashmir. Srinagar, Chronicle Pub; House, 1969. P 304

Gives a detailed account of social, physical, economic, political, religious and cultural developments of Kashmir since ancient times. Also provides a brief historical background of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

176. KAUMUDI. Kashmir; Its Cultural Heritage. Bombay, Asia Pub; House, 1952. P 206

Describes Kashmir's great past and its achievements in the literature music and melody and arts and crafts. Praised Kashmir's social and cultural ties, religious amity, historical traditions for which it occupies a prominent place in the country.

177. KAW (R K). Contribution of Kashmir to Sanskrit Literature. JKUR V. 5 No 2; Dec. 1962. P 120-129

1LKUS

States that Kashmir has enjoyed great fame for being a major centre of learning during Buddhist period. Regards contribution of Kashmir Sanskrit historians like Kalhana, Jonaraja, Srivara, Sukha and others as unique and true in the historical sense having a modern scientific approach. Says that scholars have written original works in Sanskrit in the form of poetry, history and philosophy.

178. KHAJURIA (R R). Jammu Kashmir Ke Gujar. Srinagar, Sheikh Mohd Usman & Sons, 1981. P 186 (in urdu)

Contains valuable information about the Gujar Community of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of Gujars e. g. their way of life, economic

and social conditions, and standard of living in the right perspective. Also provides statistical data of Gujar population of Jammu and Kashmir State.

179. KHAN (Ghulam Hassan). The Kashmiri Mussulman Srinagar n. d. 2 V (bound together)

Gives an account of the origin of Kashmiris, advent of Islam in Kashmir, teachings of Islam and the impact of Muslim state and society on the people of Kashmir. Briefly throws light on the life and teachings of Prophet Mohammad. Also provides historical and cultural account of the valley and its people.

180. KILAM (J L). A History of Kashmiri Pandits. Srinagar, 1955. P 340

Gives a brief history of the Pandit community of Kashmir from earliest to the present times. Throws much light on the contributions made by this community under the various regimes. Highlights Kashmir's past, culture, customs, arts and crafts.

181. KOSHUR SAMACHAR. V. 16 No 4-5; April-May 1978. ILKUS

The Special number on the culture of Kashmir contains three articles. Describes various cultural features of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Praises the composite culture of Kashmir and Lauds the contributions of Lalded, Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, Zinda Kaul, etc. for promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of Kashmir. The articles are :-

1: Some Salient aspects of Kashmir Culture by S. L. Pandit.

2: Glimpses of Cultural Heritage of Kashmir by S. N. Dhar.

3: Cultural Synthesis in Kashmir by A. N. Raina.

182. KRISHAN LAL. Culture of Kashmir, a glimpse JKRB V. 1 No 11; 1976. P 50-53 RLS

Examines various aspects of the composite culture of Kashmir. Describes prevailing customs and social usages of the people as very interesting. Says that culture of Kashmir is richer than Chinese and British. Makes a study of Kashmiri literature and describes Kashmiri language as unique among the modern Indo-Aryan languages because of its richness. Mentions important literary works of Kashmir such as Katha Sagar, Bharat Sagar, Waakh's of Lalded and Sheikh Nur-ud-Din.

183. MADAN (T N). Family and Kinship; a study of the Pandits of rural Kashmir. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965. P 259

Makes a study of Kashmiri Pandits with historical background. Discusses various aspects of this community such as their social organizations, Kinship, marriage customs, culture, etc. Provides a historical account of the Hindus of Kashmir and Kashmiri Brahmins. Throws light on their social status which they enjoyed during the early period of Muslim rule in Kashmir.

184. MOOKERJEE (R K). Cultural links between India and Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 3 No 5; May 1953. P 97-98. RLS

Reviews briefly contribution of Kashmir to the Indian literature and philosophy. Says that Kashmir has served as a link between India, Central Asia and China by virtue of its geographical position. Describes Kashmir as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas among the countries of the region. Lauds the role and the contributions made by Kashmiri scholars for the spread of Buddhism and its philosophy in Central Asia.

185. NEVE (Earnest F). Beyond the Peer Penjal; life among the Mountains and Valleys of Kashmir. London, Fisher Unwin, 1912. P 178

Describes the chief characteristics of the valley and its inhabitants. States that Kashmir has made a valuable contribution in the culture and history. Throws light on the different aspects of culture and customs of the people of Kashmir.

186. PANDIT (T N). A study of the Marriage Songs of the Gujar of Kashmir. JKUR V. 2 No 2; Dec. 1959. P 44-59 ILKUS

Makes a study of the Gujar community of Kashmir. Says that marriage among this community is a relationship between the two families. Discusses the customs and the traditions which are followed by Gujars in the different parts of Kashmir. Gives some examples of songs sung by the Gujar community at the time of marriage. Also highlights the cultural aspects of the Gujars of Kashmir.

187. RAHUL (R). Kashmir Muslims in Tibet. IS V. 3 No 2; October, 1961. P 181-83 ILKUS

Examines the historical relations between the people of Kashmir and Tibet during the last century. States that Kashmiri Muslims enjoyed the same status and facilities which were provided to Nepalese subjects. Gives a reference to Sino-Tibetian conflict of 1911-12 when Kashmiris suffered much loss of life and property.

188. SHARMA (B L). *Kashmir Awakes*. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1971. P 292

Traces historically the origin and growth of religious tolerance and cultural co-existence of the people of Kashmir from the earliest to the present times. Mentions briefly constitutional and political developments which have taken place in Kashmir since 1947.

189. SOFI (Mohy-ud-Din). *Kashmir Men Smaji aur Sakafati Tabdilian*. Srinagar, Sunober Publications, 1978. P 302 (in urdu)

Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir and its inhabitants e. g. historical changes, social and economic conditions, religion, important places of worship, culture and the character of different communities living in Kashmir.

190. SUFI (G M D). *Islamic Culture in Kashmir*. Simla, Army Press, 1925. P 393

Provides a detailed account of the contributions of Islam to the Socio - economic life of Kashmir. Highlights letters, literature, arts and crafts of Kashmir. Discusses the impact of Islamic culture on the people of Kashmir. Also provides historical narrative of Kashmir

from ancient times to the end of Maharaja Pratap Singh's rule in 1925.

191. WAKEFIELD (W). *The Happy Valley; sketches of Kashmir and Kashmiris.* London, Sampson, 1879. P 300

Makes a detailed study regarding the customs, manners, character and the way of life of the people of Kashmir with a historical background. Provides information about Srinagar and the other places of interest like Gulmarg, Lolab Valley, etc.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS - JAMMU

192. PATHIK (Jyoteeshwar). *Cultural Heritage of the Dogras.* New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1980. P 177

Describes the origin of Duggar, chronology of Dogra rulers and early history of the people of this region. Highlights various aspects of Dogras e. g. their customs, beliefs, festivals and their role as warriors. Claims to have presented a coherent account of the history and culture of the Dogras.

193. SADHU (M L). Kishtwar. *Kashmir* V. 3 No 11; Nov. 1953. P 227-29 RLS

Provides a historical and geographical account of Kishtwar which is known as "Chota Kashmir". Narrates the past of Kishtwar as mentioned by Emperor Jahangir in his 'Tuzk'. Describes the origin of its inhabitants, their culture and compares their resemblance with the people of Kashmir. Also mentions the important products of Kishtwar.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS - LADAKH

194. CHOCHAN (Amar Singh). Historical Study of Society and Culture in Dardistan and Ladakh. New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 1983. P 264
 Describes political history, administration, general life, customs, education, etc. of the people of Dardistan and Ladakh. Discusses strategical importance of this area among the countries of the region. Author claims to have made a comprehensive study of the social and cultural conditions of the people of Dardistan and Ladakh.
195. CLARK (John). Hunza; the lost kingdom. London, Hutchinson, 1957. P 262
 Provides historical and geographical account of Hunza. Discusses way of life of the people of Hunza, their customs, traditions and culture. Also throws light on the political developments of Hunza for the last two centuries.
196. GANPAT *Pseud.* Magic Ladakh. London, Seeley, 1928. P 291, Illus.
 Provides a detailed description of the culture, religion, customs and traditions of Ladakh. Gives an account of the places of interest like Leh, Hemis and Nobra Valley with historical and geographical background. Describes Ladakh as the Central Asian track route.
197. HEBER (A R) & Heber, K. M. Himalayan Tibet and Ladakh. Delhi, Ess Ess Publishers, 1976 P 283
 Deals with the culture, religion, climate and the

- beauty of Ladakh. Gives a historical background of Ladakh and its people. Throws much light on Ladakh's past culture and folklore,
198. JANET RIZVI. *Lakakh; Cross Roads of High Asia.* Delhi. Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. P 224
- Provides a comprehensive account of Ladakh. Discusses social and cultural aspects of the people of Ladakh and praises its composite culture. Mentions geographical position and the landscape of Ladakh. Also provides an account of Ladakh's past and present.
199. MAQBOOL AHMAD *Land of Lamas. Kashmir V. 8 No 6; June 1958.* P 167-169 RLS
- Evaluates culture and the character of the people of Ladakh. Praises them for being the most simple, cheerful and for having a secular outlook. Traces historically the origin of Ladakhis and provides a brief description of their manners, customs and traditions.
200. PANDIT (Mohammad Amin). *Ladakh Ki Kahani.* Srinagar, Budshah Publishers, 1970. P 240 (in urdu)
- Describes brief history and geographical position of Ladakh. Discusses in detail the customs of its inhabitants. Gives an account of the developments made in the Ladakh region during the past 20 years in the various fields. Also discusses the Chinese invasion of 1962 and its impact on Ladakh.
201. SNELLGROVE (D L) & Skorupski T. *The Cultural*

Heritage of Ladakh. New Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1977. V. 1

Based on author's visit to Ladakh in 1974, describes Ladakh's history, culture, rich traditions, art and architecture. Makes a study of 11th century monasteries and forts of religious importance with a historical background.

HISTORIOGRAPHY

202. BAZAZ (P N). Development of Historiography in the Emerging Nations. JKRB V. 1 No 11; 1976. P 82-96 RLS

Discusses the art of historiography in general and that of Kashmir in particular. Praises the people of Kashmir for recording their chronicles from the earliest times and for maintaining unbroken records of past events, achievements, failures, myths and prejudices. Pays high tributes to Kalhana-the first historian of Kashmir who flourished twelfth century by writing Rajatarangini. Also Lauds contribution of Jonaraja and Srivera in the field of historiography for writing Rajavali and Zan Rajatarangini.

203. DHAR (K N). Hindu Historians and Muslim Kashmir. S K C R V. 1 1976. P 13-27 RLS

Examines the role and contributions of Hindu historians viz. Jonaraja, Srivera, Prajyabhutta and Shuka for having recorded in Sanskrit the events and achievements of Muslim rule in Kashmir in the right historical perspective. Also narrates briefly the glimpses of 146 years Muslim rule in Kashmir since Rinchan occupied the throne of Kashmir.

204. DHAR (Som Nath). Kalhana. New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1978. P 85

Discusses the life and times of Kalhana, the great historian-poet of Kashmir who has recorded the past events of Kashmir till 1149 A. D. Examines the various aspects of Kalhana such as his system of chronology, Kalhana as historian, narrator and poet. Makes an evaiuation of the lessons drawn from Rajatarangini. Also gives an account of other chronicles of Jonaraja, Shrivara Prajyabhatta and Shuka who continued Kalhana's chronicle from 1150 A. D. and brought it upto 1586 A. D.

205. DHAR (Som Nath). Kalhana, the poet - historian. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 9; Sept. 1958. P 227-28 & 242
RLS

Makes an assessment of Kalhan's life and his Rajatarangini. Regards it as an achievement, a substantial contribution and a manumental work in Sanskrit literature, consisting of about 8000 verses and classified under 8 Tarangas. Says that Rajatarangini contains facts about Kalhan's personality, his times and surroundings in which he lived.

206. HAMMARA ADAB. Mashahir Number. 2 V. 1976-77, Srinagar, J & K Academy of Art, Culture & Languages. V. 1. P 242-257 V. 2, P 428-500 (in urdu)
Murkheen Section (Historians) CALS

Contains 7 articles on famous historians of Kashmir viz. Kalhana, Jonaraja, Kh. Mohammad Azam Dedmari, Birbal Kachroo, Hassan Shah, Malik Haider Choudura and Abdul Wahab Shaiq. Makes a study

of their contribution for having recorded the history of Kashmir from ancient to the modern times.

207. IBRAHIM (M M). Khwaja Mohammad Azam Dide-mari. *Kashmir* V. 6 No 5; May 1956. P 118 - 119
RLS

Evaluates the works of Kh. Mohammad Azam Didemari, a philosopher historian of Kashmir who lived in eighteenth century. Contains brief life sketch of this great historian. Regards his "Waquat-i-Kashmir" as an outstanding contribution on the history and geography of Kashmir.

208. IBRAHIM (M M). Malik Haider Chaudura; Historian - architect of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 6 No 2; Feb. 1956. P 25-26
RLS

Makes a study of the life and works of Malik Haider Chaudura, the eminent historian and the architect of Medieval Kashmir. Describes his outstanding scholarship in the History and Persian literature. Lauds his contribution as an architect for the reconstruction of Jamia Masjid, Verinag garden and the other important mosques in Kashmir during the reign of emperor Jehangir.

209. KRISHNA MOHAN. Historiography in Kashmir. JKUR V. 2 No 1; May 1959. P 61-69
ILKUS

Examines the art of historiography in Kashmir. Says that Kashmir had from early times a tradition of historical writings which starts from Kalhana's Raja-tarangini and comes nearest to the chronicles of medieval Europe. Quotes Alberuni for mentioning the Kashmir Clander and its comparison with other

parts of India. Also throws light on the close contacts between Karkota and T'ong China dynasties.

210. MANZOOR FAZLI. Hassan-Kashmir Historiographer. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1983. P 137

Makes an evaluation of Hassan as historiographer of Kashmir. Examines his art of historiography in relation to his times and environment. Discusses Hassan's art of narrating the historical events and his poetic genius in an interesting style. Regards Hassan as great historiographer of 19th century.

211. MOHIBBUL HASAN. Historical writings in medieval Kashmir. In his Historians of Medieval India. Meerut, Meenakashi, 1968. P 53-58

Praises strong tradition of historical writings of Kashmir especially the contribution of Kalhana in this field. Discusses historical writings in Kashmir during the sultanate period. Critically evaluates Persian historical writings of Mulla Ahmad, Mulla Nadiri, Sayyid Ali, Haider Malik, Tarikh Kashmir and Baharistan-i-Shahi of anonymous authors. Describes Baharistan-i-Shahi and Haider Malik's history important from chronological and topographical point of view. Says that Persian histories of Kashmir have been written with patriotic bias. Criticises Persian historians for having common sources resulting thereby monotony in their description.

212. PHILIPS (C M). Kashmir Chronicle. In his Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1961. P 57-65

Describes the art of history writing in Kashmir with the methods of historical research. Makes an assessment of Kalhana as historian. Examines the style of Rajatarangini in right historical perspective,

213. *SHEERAZA*. Hassan Number. V. 12 No 4; 1971. Srinagar, Secretary J & K Academy of Art, Culture & Languages. (in urdu) CALS

Contains 7 articles by modern historians and thinkers on Hassan-the great historian of modern Kashmir. Regards Hassan as great historian and critically examines his works. Also provides genealogical account of Hassan and describes his place in the field of poetry in which he often used to express his ideas.

HISTORY

214. BAMZAI (P N K). A history of Kashmir. New Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co, 1962. P 771

Makes a comprehensive study of the history of Kashmir and covers political, social and cultural aspects from earliest times to the present.
Divided into following three parts :

1. Early history :- sources, Buddhist and Hindu Period;
2. Medieval Kashmir-from the foundation of Sultanate to the end of Afghan rule;
3. Modern Kashmir. Describes Sikh rule, Dogra rule, Struggle for freedom and the developments of 1947, etc.

215. DHAR (S N). Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi,

National Book Trust, P 196

Contains a brief history of Kashmir and its people from ancient to present times. Throws light on the Mughal, Afghan, Sikh and Dogra period. Discusses the important events of Kashmir history which took place during this period.

216. FAUQ (Munshi Mohumad Din). Mukamal Tarikh-i-Kashmir. Lahore Refeh - i - Am Press, 1910. 3 V. (in Urdu)

Mainly based on Rajatarangini and other authentic historical sources, provides a detailed account of Kashmir history from earliest times to the present. Discusses customs, traditions, religions and culture of the people of Kashmir.

- V. 1. Ancient history ;
- V. 2. Muslim Period ;
- V. 3. Sikh Period and onwards

217. FERGUSON (J P). Kashmir; a historical introduction. London, Centaur Press, 1961. P 214

Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient times to the end of Dogra rule in 1947. Discusses post-partition developments in Kashmir with reference to the disputes with Pakistan and India on one hand and India and China on the other.

218. HAMMARA ADAB. Mashahir Number 1976 - 77. Srinagar, J&K Academy of Art Culture & Languages. V. 1 P 68-128, V. 2. P 180-254 (in Urdu) CALS

Salatin Section (rulers). Contains 10 articles on Kings

and Rajas of Jammu and Kashmir viz. Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Raja Jambulochan, Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, Yousuf Shah Chak. Raja Sukhjevan Mal, Raja Neel, Raja Magwahan, Sultan Shahab-ud-Din and Raja Ranjit Dev. Highlights various aspects of the rule and achievements of these famous rulers who have illuminated the pages of Kashmir history.

219. HASSAN KHUHAMI (Pir). Tarikh-i-Hassan. Srinagar, Research & Publications Department, J & K Government. 1954. 4V. (In Persian)

Hassan, the famous historiorian was also a great scholar of Arabic and Persian during the 19th century. Based on original and authentic sources, provides a comprehensive history of Jammu & Kashmir. Volume-wise information is as under :-

- V. 1. Geography - Provides detailed Information on physical & regional geography;
- V. 2. Political History - Describes history of Kashmir from earliest times till the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1885 ;
- V. 3. Tazkira Auliya-i-Kashmir. Gives an account of the Muslim saints and mystics of Kashmir ; and
- V. 4. Tazkira Shoara. A brief account of the Persian poets of Kashmir from Chak period to 1891 A. D.

220. HASSAN SHAH. Tarikh-i-Riyasati Jammu-wa-Kashmir. Srinagar, Kapoor Brothers, 1963. P 123 (In Urdu)

Describes in short form the history of Kashmir.

Covers all the important regimes which ruled Kashmir since ancient times. Also gives an account of important political events of Kashmir.

221. HASRAT (C H). Kashmir. Lahore, Ithad Press, 1948. P 240 (in Urdu)

Discusses briefly the history of Kashmir from ancient times upto the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh. Makes a study of political, social and other aspects of the inhabitants of Kashmir.

222. KAUL (G L). Kashmir then and now. Srinagar, Chronicle Pub; House, 1972. P 311.

Reviews the history of Kashmir from 5000 B. C. upto the modern times. Contains information about geographical divisions; creeds of Kashmir, Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim period. Also throws light on the character of the people and some important political events of Kashmir.

223. KAUL (G L). Kashmir through the Ages: 5000 B. C. to 1954 A. D. a historical survey. Srinagar, Chronicle Publishing House, 1954. P 287

Describes the history of Kashmir and its historical links with Tibet and China in the field of trade and Commerce. Discusses pre-historic period of Kashmir in the light of Rajatarangini. Also provides a historical account from Hindu period to Dogra rule in Kashmir. Highlights the cultural heritage and the monuments of Kashmir.

224. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). Perspectives on Kashmir; historical discussions. Srinagar. Gulshan Publishers,

1983. P. 178

Reviews various aspects of Kashmir history and its people. Examines the sources of Kashmir history during Muslim period. Also discusses the problem of transition from medieval to modern period in Kashmir, Islam in Kashmir, Kashmir's links with the Central Asia, role of Muslims and Kashmiri Pandits during the freedom struggle (1931-1947). Makes an analysis of the various aspects of Kashmiriyat i. e. Kashmir identity in the right perspective.

225. KHASTA (Hargopal Kaul). Guldasta-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Arya Press, 1883. 3 Pt. (in urdu)

Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient to modern times. Gives a geographical account of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Throws light on the important historical events of Kashmir from the period of Raja Ikchhwaku.

Part I Geography of Kashmir;

Part II History-ancient and modern;

Part III Routes of Kashmir

226. KIRPA RAM (Dewan). Gulzar-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Kohi-Noor Press, 1870. P 516 (In persian)

The Author was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the times of Maharaja Ranbir Singh.

A comprehensive history of Kashmir from earliest times upto 1857 A. D. Mainly based on Rajatarangini, Tarikh-i-Malik Haider Chaudura, etc. discusses economic, social and political aspects of Kashmir. Lays more emphasis on Dogra history. Also contains very interesting appendices on pro-

ducts, arts, crafts and different trades of Kashmir.

227. MOHI-UD-DIN (Miskeen). Tarikh-i-Kabir Kashmir. Amritsar, Suraj Prakash Press, 1894. P 370 (in Persian)

Describes history of Kashmir from ancient to modern period. Gives an account of saints, sadates and rishies of Kashmir and their contribution in the development of moral character and social order. Throws light on the culture, religions and social customs of the people of Kashmir.

228. NARGIS (D N D). History of Kashmir; 4500 B.C. to 1971 A.D. Jammu, Chand Publishers, 1872. 5 V.

Makes a comprehensive study of Jammu and Kashmir history from the earliest times to 1971 A. D. Describes the historical, political, and social conditions of the people who have otherwise very colourful history.

- V. I 4500 B. C.-1339 A. D. (Hindu Period)
- V. II 1339-1819 A. D. (Sultanate period)
- V. III 1819-1846 A. D. (Sikh Period)
- V. IV 1846-1948 A. D. (Dogra Period)
- V. V 1948 onwards (Present history after independence)

229. SAIF-UD-DIN (Mohammad). Moujuz-ul-Tawarikh. Srinagar, 1329 A. H. P 27 (In urdu)

Provides a brief historical account of 342 Rajas, Kings and the Governors who ruled Kashmir since ancient times from Raja Aadigunand to Maharaja Pratap Singh's rule in 1901 A. D. Contains relevant

information regarding the period of their rule in a systematic and chronological order.

230. SAXENA (K S). Political History of Kashmir from 300 B. C. to 1200 A. D. Lucknow, Upper India Publishers, 1974. P 364 Illus.

Based on the critical study of Rajatarangini and other historical sources, describes the history of Kashmir from the earliest times. Takes into consideration the peculiar geographical factors that have influenced the history of Kashmir. Makes a study of the political careers of several Kings, queens, ministers and their achievements in the field of human activities.

231. SEHORVI (Q Z H). Nigaristan-i-Kashmir. Delhi, Barqi Press, 1934. P 408 (In urdu)

Discusses the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to Maharaja Hari Singh's rule. Gives a geographical account of Kashmir. Throws light on the eminent personalities of Kashmir in the political and religious fields. Also provides history of important places like Jamia Masjid. Claims to have recorded the past history of Kashmir on the basis of authentic sources.

232. SUFI (G M D). Kashir; being a history of Kashmir from earliest times to our own. Lahore, Univ. of Punjab, 1948. 2 V.

Regarded as comprehensive history of Kashmir, gives a detailed account of social, political cultural and religious history of Kashmir from

earliest times to the end of Dogra rule. Provides a chart of important contemporary events in politics and culture in the world during the period of Muslim rule in Kashmir from 1320 to 1818 A. D.

V. I History from the earliest times till the end of Afghan rule. More emphasis on Muslim rule.

V. II History from Sikh period to Dogra period. Highlights letters, literature and arts and crafts of Kashmir.

233. TEMPLE (Richard). Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal. New Delhi, Cosmo Pub; 1977. 2 V. V. 2 deals with Kashmir.

The Journal relating to Kashmir provides a comprehensive and contemporary account of the ancient, medieval and modern history. Gives an account of Kashmir's geographical position, administration and its mineral wealth.

- 234 TIKOO (Prithvi Nath). Story of Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers 1979. P 287

Highlights the history of Jammu and Kashmir in simple and attractive style. Provides description of famous saints of the State. Reveals some facts about the later developments which took place after 1947 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

235. TIKU (Som Nath). Kashmir speaking. Srinagar, Raina's News Agency. P 216

Describes briefly the history of Kashmir, past as well as present. Contains information on the way

of life of Kashmiris. Provides a full description of hundred years Dogra rule from 1846 to 1946 with historical facts.

236. YOUNGHUSBAND (Sir Francis). Kashmir. London, Blacks, 1909. P 283 Illus (Reprinted 1970).

Author served as British Resident in Kashmir during Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign.

Discusses the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to 1877. Gives a description of beautiful Kashmir, its places of interest, its people, administration and its manufactures. Throws light on the different aspects of Kashmir history viz. origin of Srinagar, ancient history, visit of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang, relations of Kashmir with Central Asia, etc.

JAMMU-HISTORY

237. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). History and Culture of Himalayan States. V. 5, Pt II, Jammu Kingdom. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers. 1980 Illus.

Traces the history of Sikh rule in Jammu from 1810 upto the foundation of modern State of Jammu & Kashmir in 1846. Discusses the rise of Dogras to the political scene alongwith the other developments which took place during this period. Provides an account of the conquest of Ladakh and Baltistan by the Dogra army and the Anglo-Dogra rivalries in the region. Also throws light on the role and dominance of Jammu Dogras in Lahore Darbar between 1839-43. Contains 28 illustrations of Rajas

and Maharajas of Jammu and some places of historical importance.

238. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Maharaja Ranjit Dev and the rise and fall of Jammu Kingdom, from 700 to 1820 A. D. Pathankot, Dogra Pahari Itihas, 1971. P 188

Describes the history of Maharaja Ranjit Dev, his times and the formation of present Province of Jammu. Gives a description of the historical events of Jammu region and its rulers from the earliest historical ages till the emergence of Gulab Singh on the political scene of the State.

239. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Ranjit Dev of Jammu 1725-1781 A. D. JIH V. XLVIII Dec. 1970. P 513-533 ILKUS

Provides an account of the life and rule of Ranjit Dev who ruled Jammu before Maharaja Gulab Singh. Describes his early career, his 12 years captivity at Lahore during Mughal rule and his revolt against Mughal Governors of Punjab in order to get hold of his territories. Provides valuable information about his policies which paved the way for his greater heights of fame as a ruler. Regards his reign as the period of prosperity and peace in Jammu which lasted for more than 50 years.

240. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). Tarikh-i-Aqwami Poonch. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1941, P 214 (in urdu)

Poonch is one of the important Districts of Jammu Province. Discusses the history of Poonch and its people. Contains information about the rule of the

different dynasties. Also throws light on the political and cultural aspects of this region.

241. HASHMAT-ULLAH-KHAN. Mukhtasar Tarikh-i-Jammu reyasat-hai maftuvah Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur Wali Jammu-wa-Kashmir wa Aqsaye Tibet. Aligarh, A. M. U. Press, 1936. P 942 (In urdu)

Discusses in detail the history of Jammu and the other regions of State. Throws light on political developments of Jammu after the rise of Maharaja Gulab Singh to the political scene of the country. Also contains brief biographical sketch of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

242. ISHRAT KASHMIRI. Tarikh-i-Kishtwar. Jammu, Chand Publishers 1973. P 144 (in urdu)

Discusses briefly the history of Kishtwar, generally known as Chota Kashmir. Describes its glorious past and Culture. Provides a brief account of its ancient rulers, saints and the way of life of its people.

243. KAHAN SINGH. Tarikh Rajgan Jammu-wa Kashmir. Lahore, 1929. 2 V. (in urdu)

V. I. Contains the history of the Rajas and Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir. Provides a geographical account of the State. Highlights Sikh rule and the rise of the Dogras under the leadership of Gulab Singh.

V. II. Gives an account of the fifty Jamwal Rajput families of the Jammu region. Describes their rise and fall in the light of the historical background of Jammu. Throws light on the rule and the

- administration of Raja Ranjit Dev.
244. SARWARI (A Q). A rare Manuscript of History of Jammu. JKUR V. 9 No 1; Sept 1967. P 24-28
ILKUS

States that a manuscript regarding the history of Jammu, written originally in Bhasha and translated into urdu, has been preserved in the Research Library, Srinagar. Discloses that the manuscript provides a historical account of the ruling dynasties of Jammu from the anecdote of Kashyab Rishi to the early period of Maharaja Hari Singh with genealogical tables. Highlights various historical events viz. Ranjit Singh's attack on Jammu, intrigues followed after Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, British intervention and the role played by Maharaja Gulab Singh at Lahore Darber. Gives a full description of the facts leading to the execution of Treaty between Maharaja Gulab Singh and Lord Lawrence thereby giving independent possession of Kashmir to the former.

LADAKH - HISTORY

245. AHLUWALIA (H P S). Hermit Kingdom; Lakakh. New Delhi, Vikas Pub; House, 1980. P 186

Gives a brief history of this strategically important area. Throws light on its famous and peculiar colourful customs and traditions. Discusses the developments of Ladakh from the pre - Namgyal period to the post-independent developments. Contains beautiful illustrations of important places and the glossary of places in Ladakh.

246. AZIZ-UD-DIN (Mohammad). Tarikh-i-Chitral. Agra, Mufid-i-Aam Press, 1897. P 211 (in urdu)
- The author claims to have made a pioneering effort regarding the history of Chitral. Provides 400 years historical account of Chitral in a brief form and contains information about the rule of its different dynasties. Gives a geographical account of the area. Also contains information about the people and their life, religion, education, invasion of Sikhs, etc.
247. CHARAK (Sukhdev Singh). Indian Conquest of the Himalayan Territories, Pathankot, Ajaya Prakashan, 1978. P 218
- Makes a study of the past and present history of Ladakh and Baltistan. Provides an account of the wars of Ladakh and Baltistan waged by the rulers of Kashmir from time to time. Narrates the events which led to the rise of Dogras under the leadership of Gulab Singh. Comments on the expeditions of Ladakh and other adjacent areas by Gulab Singh. Also throws light on the Military strategy of General Zorawar Singh during his conquest of Ladakh.
248. CUNNINGHAM (Alexender). Ladakh; Physioal Statistical and Historical. London, Allen & Unwin, 1854. P 483
- Provides a detailed historical description of Ladakh from earliest times upto the advent of Dogra rule. Contains valuable information on the culture of Ladakh and its surrounding regions. Also describes geophysical and strategical position of this region.
249. DATTA (C L). Zorawar Singh's Conquest of Baltis-

tan. JIH V 47 No 2; Aug. 1969. P 329-36 ILKUS

Describes the importance of Baltistan and its annexation by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1848. Provides a detailed account of its conquest by General Zorawar Singh under the guidance of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

250. FRANCKE (A H). A History of Ladakh. New Delhi, Streling Publishers, 1977. P 182

Considered a standard and pioneering work on the history, culture and sociology of Ladakh, examines its early history, mission of Mons to Western Tibet, achievements of Ladakhi Kings, days of great reformer Tsong Kapa, Balti and Mongal wars between 1560-1640, invasion of Mirza Hyder Dughlat and the conquest of Baltistan by Zorawar Singh in an interesting style. Also describes the manners, customs and the way of life of the people of Ladakh.

251. FRANCKE (A H). Ladakh; the mysterious Land. New Delhi, Cosmo Publications, 1978. P 191

Makes a study of the historical events of Ladakh and Western Himalayas. Discusses the wars fought in this region from time to time. Gives a description of ancient settlements of Dards on the frontier of Tibet. Also provides an account of Buddhist culture, customs, Ladakh's dialect, folk-lore, ethnology and archaeology.

252. HASSNAIN (F M). Ladakh the Moon land. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1977. P 127

Describes Ladakh's history, culture and traditions. Gives a geographical account of this strategic

district. Considers it a moon land where earth and the sky seem to meet and look like the roof of the world. Serves as a useful guide on Ladakh.

253. KANAMORI (Akihiro). The Siege of Chitral as an imperial factor. JIH V. XLVI IPT III. Dec. 1968. P 387-403 ILKUS

Traces historically the developments of Chitral and its strategical importance during the last quarter of 19th century. Provides historical account of the events of March 1895 when 300 British Indian soldiers under the command of George Robertson were besieged in the fortress of Chitral by the forces of Mehter of Chitral. States as to how the British forces under the Command of Col. Kelly marched towards the Chitral on March 22, 1895. Also contains the views of Frank Younghusband about Aman-ul-Mulk, the ruler of Chitral during this period.

254. LEITNER (G W). Dardistan in 1866, 1886, 1893. Woking (England) Oriental Univ. Instt. n d. v. p.

Gives an account of the history, religions, customs of Gilgit, Chitral, Hunza and the other parts of Dardistan. Also mentions briefly the wars fought between the Dards and the rulers of Kashmir and the impact of these wars on the people of the two regions.

255. W. R. L. *Pseud.* Baltistan and its people. *Kashmir* V. 7 No 3; March 1957. P 75-76 RLS

Provides a brief description of the area and its people. Describes the rule of Ahmad Shah, the

last independent ruler of Baltistan till Zorawar Singh's conquest of the area in 1840s. Makes a brief study of the culture, habbits and customs of the people of Baltistan.

SRINAGAR - HISTORY

256. KHAN (Mohammad Ishaq). History of Srinagar. 1846-1947. Srinagar, Ammer Pub; 1978. P 231

Describes 100 years history of Srinagar, from 1846-1947. Highlights important events of Kashmir history during this period. Examines the forces and movements in economic, social, political, cultural and literary activities of the people of Srinagar. Also discusses the impact of Western and Christian missionaries on the growth and development of education in Srinagar.

- 257 PIR (S L). Srinagar-the Capital city. *Kashmir* V. 3 No 2-3; Feb-March 1953. RLS

Discusses origin, development, and the importance of Srinagar since ancient times. States that Srinagar was founded by Ashoka the Great and regards the King Pravarsena II as the founder of the present city of Srinagar. Contains views of great historians like Kalhana regarding the origin of Srinagar. Compares Srinagar with Athens, the capital of the Greece, as the city of learning. Also makes a study of the gradual development of Srinagar city from medieval to present times.

HISTORY—ANCIENT

258. ACHHAR CHAND (Thakur) Tr. Mukamal Rajataran-gini. Lahore, Steam Press, 1912. 2 V (in urdu)

Gives a detailed information about the ancient history of Kashmir and its rulers. Highlights the people's traditions and culture of Kashmir during the ancient times. Also provides the geographical account of Kashmir.

259. AIYANGER (S K). *Panchamahasabda* in the *Rajatarangini* JBBRAS. V. 1 No 2; Nov. 1925. P 238-245
RLS

Gives significance and meaning of the term and its use by Kalhana in the *Rajatarangini*, - Stanza 140 of the 4th book. Contains remarks of M. A. Stein about use of the term. Provides a brief historical account of Lalitaditya and his war against Yasovarman.

260. BALDEV KUMAR. *Early Kusans*. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1973. P 329

Reviews the history of Kusan rulers from Kujula Kadphises-the first Kusan King to Vasudeva, the last great Kusan emperor. Discusses the contributions made in various fields during the Kusan rule. Gives a detailed description of Kaniska, the great Kusan emperor, whose empire extended from Kashmir to India and Central Asia Describes his conquests, his religion, his coinage and his cultural contacts with other countries. Also throws light on the general conditions of the people during the Kusan period.

261. BAMZAI (P N K). *Glimpses into the past of Kashmir*. *Kashmir* V. 3-4, Dec. 1953 & Jan. 1954.
RLS

Describes Kashmir's glorious past which has illuminated the pages of its history. Makes a brief study of important historical events such as the rise and fall of Buddhism and Brahmanism, Kashmir as temple of learning, Kashmir's contribution in art and culture, Islam in Kashmir, eminent Sufies and Rishis of Kashmir and their contributions for the spread of Islam, etc.

262. DATTATREYA (P). Kota Rani. *Kashmir* V. 4 No 10; Oct. 1954. P 217-18 RLS

Examines briefly the policies and rule of Kota Rani-the famous queen who became the ruler of Kashmir after the death of Rinchan. Regards her as a bold ruler who could dispense justice, appoint and dismiss her ministers. Discusses in an interesting manner the last battle she fought with Shah Mir till her surrender. Also highlights the various aspects of her character.

263. DUTT (Jogesh Chandra). Kings of Kashmira; being a translation of Sanskrit works of Kalhana, Jonaraja, Prajyabhatta and Suka. Calcutta, 1879. 3 V

Gives a detailed information about the history of Kashmir. The historical records mentioned are considered very valuable account regarding the ancient history of Kashmir. Describes the rule of ancient and medieval Kings and throws light on their contribution to the culture of Kashmir.

264. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Ed. Kashmir Ki Raniyan*. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1931. P 32 (in Urdu)
Makes a brief study of the queens viz. Kota Rani

Dida, etc. who ruled Kashmir from time to time. Contains information about their political wisdom, administration and their contribution in the political step-up of Kashmir.

265. HASSNAIN (FM). Buddhist Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Publishers, 1973. P 74

Pertains to ancient history of Kashmir during the reign of Buddhist rulers viz. Ashoka and Kanishka. Discusses the various aspects of Buddhist Kashmir such as the spread of Buddhism in Kashmir valley and Ladakh, visit of Hiuen Tsiang and Cheyen, Buddhist monuments, etc. Also makes a comparison between Saivism and Buddhism.

266. HASSNAIN (F M). Hindu Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and life Pub; 1977. P 149

Discusses the Hindu rule on Kashmir upto 14th century. Makes a study of Kashmir history and its culture during this period. States that Kashmir was a seat of learning during Ashoka's times. Throws light on Kashmir's achievements, conquests and its links with Central Asia. Also contains views of Alberuni on Kashmir and its inhabitants.

267. HULTZSCH (E). Critical Notes on Kalhana's Eighth Taranga. IA V. XLII, Dec. 1913. P 301-306
RLS

Kalhana, the poet historian has recorded ancient history of Kashmir in Sanskrit verses. The notes mentioned in the article are related to verses 1-1500 of the last taranga of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Author provides a new list of abbreviations and recommends

the students to consult the same before using Sir Aurel Stein's translation of Kalhana's Chronicle.

268. HULTZSCH (E). Extracts from Kalhan's Rajatarangini. I A V. 18 March 1889. P 65-72, 97-105 and V. 19, Sept. 1890. P 216-68 RLS

Critically examines the first two tarangas of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Starts with the description of first 52 Kings who ruled the country for 1266 years. Provides translation of verses from 108-350 and 1-171. Contains the list of Kings with a brief biographical sketch, their administration, policy, religion, etc. from Knig Jalauka upto the dynasty of Pratapaditya and its successors.

269. KAK (R C). Ancient Monuments of Kashmir. London, India Society, 1933. P 172

Makes a study of political history, architectural styles, monuments with historical background. Throws light on the history and art of Kashmir. Contains LXVII illustrations of important temples, mosques and shrines of Kashmir.

270. KALHANA. Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir. Translated with introduction, commentary and appendices by M. A. Stein. Delhi, Motilal Banarsi Dass, 1951. 2 V.

A full record of Kashmir history which has been used as a source book by later historians. Contains lengthy introduction, commentary and appendices which are valuable regarding Kashmir history. Provides a full picture of the different periods of ancient history which throws light on its people and their culture.

V. I. Introduction, Books 1-7. Discusses scope, character and chronology of Rajatarangini. Contains appendix of geographical tables and of various dynasties who ruled Kashmir.

V. II. Book 8. Contains notes, geographical memoir index, maps, political topography, etc.

271. KALHANA. Rajatarangini; Histoire des rois du Kashmir, traduite et commentee for M. A. Troyer. Paris, Imperial Royale, 1840-52. 3 V.

French translation of Rajatarangini, gives a detailed account of the ancient history of Kashmir. Contains a commentary on Rajatarangini. Makes a study of the Kings and their rule during the course of Kashmir's ancient history.

272. KALHANA. Rajatarangini; the Saga of Kings of Kashmir. Translated from original Sanskrit and entitled River of Kings with an introduction, annotations, appendices, Index, etc. by Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Allahabad, Indian Press, 1935. P 645

Provides translation of the 8th taranga of Rajatarangini, the history of Kashmir, from ancient to medieval times. Brings out noteworthy contributions made during the Vedic, Budhist and Brahman periods of the history of Kashmir. Gives full treatment to medieval period which opened a new era in the history of Kashmir. Contains appendix from A-K wherein, provides information about the different dynasties who ruled Kashmir.

273. KAPUR (M L). Eminent Rulers of ancient Kashmir. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1975. P 163

Discusses briefly the history of ancient Kashmir. Traces the life and rule of ten eminent kings and queens who ruled Kashmir between 8th and 11th century e. g. Lalitaditya, Jayapida, Sankara Varman etc. who are said to have attempted the conquest of the world.

274. KAPUR (M L). Kingdom of Kashmir. Jammu, Kashmir History Publications, 1983. P 402

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir history and its rulers since the earliest times. Describes the origin of Kashmir valley and its inhabitants. Highlights the rule of Karkota Kings, conquests of Lalitaditya Jayapida, character and administration of queen Dida, rise and fall of Hindu Kingdom, conversion of Rinchan to Islam, Muslim rule in Kashmir, religious policy of Muslim Kings, relations between Hindus and Muslims during Muslim period, life and culture of the people under Hindu and Muslim Kings, etc.

275. KAUL (H N). A Survey of the origin of the people of Kashmir Valley. KT V. 2 No 9; Feb. 1958. P 18-20 RLS

Describes the impact of the earliest people such as Nagas on the evolution of social, cultural and religious patterns of the present day inhabitants of Kashmir Valley. Gives an account of ancient places and races as mentioned in Nilmat Purna and Mahabharata. Also throws light on the different aspects of present history.

276. KAUL (I K). Lalitaditya Muktagupta; the great

warrior-emperor of Kashmir. *Kashmir* V. 3 No 11; Nov. 1954. P 230-31 & 293 RLS

Gives a detailed account of this great King who ruled Kashmir from 699 to 736 A. D. Describes him as an illustrious and brilliant emperor that Kashmir has ever produced. Regards him in high esteem as a great administrator and statesman who possessed a number of qualities of a valour, justice and nation building, whose regime was like golden period of Gupta Age of India. Contains the views of Kalhana as mentioned in his *Rajatarangini* about his rule, policies and conquests.

277. KAUL (Sri Kanth) *Ed.* *Rajatarangini* of Jonaraja. Hoshiarpur, Vishvesharanand Instt. 1967, V. P. Edited with comparative and critical annotations and an elaborate introduction.

Critically makes an analysis of Jonaraja's *Rajatarangini*. Examines text of Jonaraja's *Rajatarangini*, his life and works, his date, his style of language, character of Jonaraja's *Rajatarangini*, chronology of Jonaraja and chronological tables of Hindu and Muslim Kings, critical historical data etc.

278. KAUL (Sri Kanth) *Ed* *Rajatarangini* of Srivara and Suka. Hoshiarpur, Vishveshvaranand Institute, 1968. P 478 (In Hindi)

Based on various original manuscripts and other available materials, contains critical annotations and text of comparative data. Describes the history of medieval Kashmir. Makes an assessment of the life and works of Srivara and Suka in the proper context.

279. KENNEDY (J). Secret of Kanishka. JRASBI 1912,
P 665-688 RLS
Describes Kanishka as one of the great emperors of Kushan dynasty. States that his secrets lie in his achievements, inscriptions, his coinage, his scholarship and his conquests. Lauds his role for holding 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir. Gives an account of Kanishka as ruler and regards him a wise king of his times.
280. KRISHNA MOHAN (Dr). Kalhana's Chronicle. JKUR V. 2 No 2; Dec. 1959. P 28-43 ILKUS
Evaluates Kalhana's Rajatarangini and describes it as a true Chronicle of Sanskrit literature. Discusses the life and times of Kalhana and mentions the reasons which stimulated him to write this Chronicle. Examines the Rajatarangini (which consists of 8 books and written nearly in 8000 verses), its style and praises Kalhana for recording the past history of the people of Kashmir. Comments on the position of Kalhana and the impartiality he maintained while relating the facts of past in his scholarly work which became a source of inspiration for the later historians.
281. MADHVI YASIN. Kalhana and his Rajatarangini. JKUR V. 10 No 1; Sept. 1968. P 45-51 ILKUS
Provides a brief life sketch of Kalhana. Examines Rajatarangini and its style. Gives reasons and motives which led Kalhana to record the past history of Kashmir. Praised him for maintaining impartiality while recording the events of the past. Says that

Kalhana studied the original sources including inscriptions before writing Rajatarangini. Criticises Kalhana for not analysing and discussing the sources, while providing legendary narrative and chronological data. Regards him as pioneer for setting up the tradition of history writing in Kashmir.

282. MOLONY (E). History of Kashmir. Madras, Christian literature Society for India, 1921. P 31

Brings into light the salient facts of the history of Kashmir. Discusses briefly the rule of eminent Kings and Rajas like Ashoka, Kanishka, Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Rinchan Shah, Bud Shah, Akbar, etc. Also highlights social structure, political and religious institutions of Hindus in ancient Kashmir.

283. PANDIT (S L). Some Salient aspects of Kashmir History. KSR V. 19 No 6; June 1981. P 7-9 ILKUS

Examines different features of Kashmir history since its origin in the light of the description given in the Nilamat Purana, when the valley was a vast inland sea. Speaks about Kashmir's glorious past and its independent status during Hindu and Muslim period. Highlights rule of Lalitaditya and Zian-ul-Abidin who have illuminated the pages of Kashmir history. Analyses the past cultural links of Kashmir with India and Central Asia. Regards Kashmir's communal harmony as a matter of historical growth.

284. PIR (S L). Some historical landmarks and anecdotes. KT V. 2 No 2; Oct. - Nov. 1977. P 32-36 RLS

Describes Kashmir's glorious past with many

historical monuments and symbolic antiquities in an interesting style. States that the Kashmir was a major seat of learning during Ashoka's and Kanshika's times. Praises Kashmir's composite culture during different periods of its history. Throws light on Heuin Tsang's visit to Kashmir regarding completion of his study and research. Comments on Kashmir's progress in various fields during the reign of Avanti-Varman and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin.

285. QURASHI (Aziz Ahmad). *Asrar-i-Kashmir*. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1957. P 412, Illus
(In Urdu)

Gives a detailed information regarding the origin of Kashmiris. States that Kashmiris are originally Jews and proves this by comparing the Jewish and Kashmiri culture. Says that Prophets of Bani Israil viz. Moses and Christ have either visited or are buried in Kashmir. Contains information on history, geography, customs, culture and the archaeology of Kashmir.

286. QURASHI (F A). Buddhist period in Kashmir history. *Kashmir* V. 9 No. 1; 1959. P 5-6 RLS

Deals with history of Kashmir during the Buddhist period in the third and fourth century B.C. Discusses the spread of Buddhism when the Kashmir was ruled by the emperor Asoka and Kanishka. Describes the importance of Kashmir as Buddhist seat of learning during this time. Also gives an account of the administration, art and architecture, sculptures and ceremonies practised by the people during this period in Kashmir.

287. RABBANI (G M). Ancient Kashmir; a historical perspective. Srinagar, Gulshan Publishers, 1981. P 263

Describes ancient history of Kashmir. Provides an account of the land, its people, their origin, sources of history, ancient capitals, lakes, rivers, festivals, etc. Throws light on the economic and social conditions of the people of Kashmir prevailing during ancient times. Discusses rise and fall of various dynasties such as Korkota and Lohara during Hindu period. Also provides an account regarding the arrival of Muslims in Kashmir valley in the begining of 8th century.

288. RAGHAVAN (V). Kashmir in ancient times IWI V. 87 March 20, 1966. P 12-13 ILKUS

Describes Kashmir's early history and its glorious past, its ancient and traditional ties with rest of the India, sources of its early culture and history. States that Kashmir has always been an integral part of India in the light of its culture and thought.

289. RAY (Sunil Chandra). Early History and Culture of Kashmir. New Delhi, Munshi Ram Monoharlal, 1979. P 288

Provides cultural, religious and social account of the people of Kashmir. Brings out unique characteristics of Kashmir history. Traces historically political, social, cultural and economic developments from earliest times to 1338 A. D.

290. SADHU (J N). Historic ties between Kashmir and China. KT V. 2 No 1; P 12-13 RLS

Makes a study of Kashmir-China relations when scholars and monks used to visit China between 10th and 11th centuries. Discusses the development and impact of Buddhist philosophy on Kashmir. Throws light on the importance of these relations which existed between the two countries since ancient times.

291. SAFAYA (R N). Ancient Kashmir, a centre of Sanskrit learning. *Kashmir* V. 8 No 7-8; July-Aug. 1958. RLS

States that the Kashmir has remained a centre of learning and culture since ancient times. Lauds Kashmir's valuable contribution in the historical literature medicine, grammer, poetics, music, drama, fiction and philosophy. Pays tributes to Kalhana for writing Rajatarangini purely in a historical manner. Explains that before Kalhana many historians have recorded the past history of Kashmir.

292. THOMAS (F W). Date of Kanishka. JRASBI 1913. P 627-650 and 911-1042. RLS

Critically discusses J. Kennedy's article 'Secret of Kanishka'. Participants of the discussion are J. F. Fleet, Vincent Smith, L. D. Barnett, etc. Authors express views on various aspects of historical importance viz. Kanishka's nationality, actual date of 4th Buddhist Council, weight of gold coins during Kenishka's period etc. Discussion takes place in the light of various historical sources notably the reports of famous Chinese traveller and great Buddhist scholar Hieun Tsiang.

299. BAHARISTAN-I-SHAHI. By an anonymous Kashmiri Writer. *Edited* with introduction by Akbar Haderi Kashmiri. Budgam, Anjuman-i-Shar-E-Shiyan, 1982. P 446 (in persian)

Based on the sources of Sanskrit chronicles of Jonaraja, Srivara and Persian accounts of Mulla Ahmed, Mulla Nadir, Qazi Ibrahim and Hasan Qari, describes the history of Kashmir from the reign of Rinchan Shah upto the invasion of emperor Akbar. Highlights various aspects of Muslim rule in Kashmir with historical background. Gives an account of the political conditions before and after the conquest of Kashmir by Akbar.

300. DHAR (K N). Benevolent Budshah. JKRB V. 1 No 1; 1976. P 27-29 RLS

Gives a brief description of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (Budshah) and his rule. Quotes Jonaraja, who was a contemporary of Budshah, regarding his rule and achievements. Says that Jonaraja's narrative about Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin is impartial as confirmed by the later historians like Mirza Mehdi, Syed Ali, Hyder Malik Chaudura and others. Pays high tributes to Budshah for being kind to his subjects, for his policy towards Hindus and his love for the literature, arts and crafts of Kashmir.

301. DHAR (P K). Budshah- Lover of art, Symbol of Secularism. KT Nov-Dec. 1976. RLS

Evaluates the qualities of this great king of Kashmir who lived six centuries back and is still remembered with genuine reverence. Gives an account of

his religious tolerance, his liberal policy, his love for arts and culture of Kashmir. Regards him as Akbar of Kashmir.

302. DUGHLAT (Mirza Mohammad Haider). *Tarikh-i-Rashidi; a history of the Mughals of Central Asia.* Edited with commentary, notes and map by N. Elias, Translated from Persian by E Denison Ross. Chap. XCVII-CIII, P 424-42

Describes the history of Kashmir from earliest times to the medieval period. Contains useful information about Sultan Sad's expedition of Ladakh, Kashmir, Tibet and Mirza Haider's conquest of Kashmir in 1541 A. D. Provides information on the prevailing conditions during the last days of independent Kashmir. Also gives an account of the geographical position, products, beautiful places and religious sects of Kashmir.

- 30 . FAROOQ QURASHI. Yousuf Shah Chak. *Kashmir.* V. 7 No 3; March 1957. P 69-70 RLS

Describes the reign of Yousuf Shah Chak who ruled Kashmir from 1579 to 1585. Provides a brief account of the origin of Chaks and their role in the politics of Kashmir. Gives a full description of the events as to how the King fell in love with Habbakhatoon, a great poetess and singer of Kashmir. Critically examines the policies and the administration of Yousuf Shah Chak who eventually fell victim of Mughal conspiracy resulting in the annexation of Kashmir to the Mughal Empire. Describes Yousuf Shah's last days and his death during exile in Bihar.

304. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Tarikh-i-Badshahi.* Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1944. P 520 (in urdu)

Gives a detailed historical account of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Throws much light on the developments made in various fields during his rule. Makes a complete study of historical events of 15th century Kashmir in comparison with the Indian rulers of that period.

305. HAIG (Wolseley) *Ed.* Kingdom of Kashmir. *In his Cambridge History of India.* Cambridge Univ. Press, 1928 V. 3 P 277-93

Describes the history of Kashmir from 1346 A. D. when Kashmir came under the Muslim rule to 1586 A. D. when Kashmir was annexed by the Emperor Akbar. Discusses the important historical developments of Kashmir which took place during this period.

306. HAMADANI (Hakim Ghulam Safdar). *Shiyan-i-Kashmir.* Srinagar, Ali Mohd. & Sons, 1970. P 308 (in urdu)

Gives a full description of historical events right from the emergence of Islam upto the conquest of Kashmir by Dogras. Describes the visit of Mir Shams-ud-Din Iraqi, the founder of Shiaism in Kashmir. Gives an account of Chak dynasty and its rule in Kashmir till the invasion of emperor Akbar. Throws light on the culture and customs of the people of Kashmir. Also provides a brief biographical sketch of important shia personalities of Kashmir.

307. KAPUR (M L). A Short History of Medieval Kashmir 1320-1586. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1971. P 266

Discusses the history of medieval Kashmir. Gives an account of the political, religious, social, economic and cultural aspects of medieval Kashmir. Provides a geographical account of Kashmir. Discusses in detail the rule of Shah Mir and Chak dynasty. Also examines the factors responsible for the spread of Islam in Kashmir.

308. MODI (Jivanji Jamshedji). A few Persian Inscriptions of Kashmir, JBBRAS V. 2 No 2; April 1927 P 184-212

RLS

Gives details about Persian inscriptions of Shah Hamdan Mosque, Jamia Masjid, Hazratbal Mosque, etc. Inscriptions contain very valuable historical information and provide historical data of important events. Highlights the various aspects of Muslim rule from Shah Hamadan's visit to the end of Maughal rule in Kashmir.

309. MOHAMMAD YASIN. Jahangir in Kashmir; an account of accounts. JKUR V. 10 No 1; Sept. 1968. P 41-44

ILKUS

Contains views of Emperor Jahangir on Kashmir as recorded in his memoir "Tuzk-i-Jahangiri". Says that Jahangir loved Kashmir and was impressed by its natural beauty. Contains views of Jahangir about the river Jhelum, Safron fields of Pampore, Seasons of Kashmir, Kashmiri fruits, products, customs and traditions of its inhabitants.

304. FAUQ (Munshi Mohammad Din). *Tarikh-i-Badshahi*. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, 1944, P 520 (in urdu)

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310. MOHIBUL HASSAN. Kashmir under the Sultans. Calcutta, Iran Society 1959. P 338

Provides a detailed history of Kashmir from the foundation of Sultanate till its conquest by emperor Akbar in 1586 A. D. Describes political, social, and economic life of the people during this period. Highlights the administrative institutions and cultural activities under the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Discusses the rule of eminent kings like Shah Mir, Zain-ul-Abidin, Shahab-ud-Din, etc. Also states as to how the message of Islam was brought in Kashmir.

311. MOHAMMAD AZAM (Dedamari). Tarikh-i-Kashmir-i-Azam. Lahore, Muhamadi Press, 1886. P 296 (in Persian)

Regarded as popular source of information, describes the political history of medieval Kashmir. Provides a brief account of Muslim mystics and poets of Kashmir. Gives some prominence to the exposition of Muslim polity in the valley of Kashmir.

312. NAHAVANDI (Mulla Abdul Baqi). Zikr-i-Hukami Valiyati Dilpazeer Kashmir. In his Masir-i-Rahim. Ed. by M. Hidayat Hussain. Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924. V. I P 199-265 (In Persian)

Based on the memoris of Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, briefly describes the rule of Shah Mir dynasty in Kashmir. Highlights the administration, achievements and policy of important Kings of this dynasty e. g. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din, Sultan Sikandar, Zain-ul-Aibidin, Fateh Shah, Mirza Hyder, etc.

313. NEWALL (DJF). A sketch of the Mohomedan History of Cashmere. JASB V. LXV Pt 1, No 2; 1896. P 409-460 RLS

Based on Rajatarangini and other historical sources, provides a detailed sketch of Kashmir history during Muslim period. Starts from 1305 A. D. when Raja Sudev ascended the throne and Shah Mir appeared on the political scene of Kashmir. States as to how Rinchan Shah captured the throne of Kashmir in 1321 A. D. with Shah Mir as Minister. Traces historically the developments of Kashmir since 1341 A. D. with Shah Mir as first Muslim King upto 1586 A. D. when Kashmir was annexed by the emperor Akbar. Also throws some light on the Afghan and Sikh rule in Kashmir.

314. NILLA CRAMCOOK. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. *Kashmir*. V. 4 No 11; Nov 1954. P 235-362 & 38 RLS

Makes a concise study of the rule and administration of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled Kashmir during 15th century A. D. Describes his period as the golden age of Kashmir. Examines his policies which he formulated for the well being and the prosperity of his subjects. Regards him a great secular ruler for treating Hindus and Muslims alike.

315. NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD. Sultans of Kashmir *In his Tabaqat-i-Akbari*. Translated from Persian into English by Brajendranath De and Baini Prasad. Calcutta, Royal Asiatic Society, 1924. V. 3

Makes a reference regarding the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the historical and

political conditions of that period. Praises the rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who is regarded as symbol of secularism in the history of Kashmir.

316. PARMU (RK). A History of Muslim rule in Kashmir; 1320-1819. Delhi, People's Pub; House, 1969. P 544

Provides a detailed history of the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Contains geographical features and the historical background of Kashmir since earliest times. Highlights the different aspects of Sultans, Chaks, Mughals and Afghans regarding their policies and achievements during their rule on Kashmir.

317. QURESHI (F A). Kashmir under the Mughals. *Kashmir* V. 7 No 8; July 1957. P. 195-196 RLS

Briefly examines the history of Kashmir during Mughal period. States as to how Akbar's army under Raja Bhagwan Das and Muhammad Qasim Khan invaded Kashmir. Describes the visits paid by Mughal Kings and their artistic tastes resulting in the building of famous gardens and mosques in Kashmir. Says that arts and crafts and the literature flourished in Kashmir under the patronage of the Mughal Emperors.

318. RAZIA (Sajad Zaheer). Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin 'Budshah'. New Delhi, National Book Trust 1975. P 88 (in urdu)

Mentions briefly Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin's 50 years rule on Kashmir. Regards this period as a period of prosperity and developments in the history of Kashmir. Discusses policies, achievements, character

etc. of this great King in a very interesting manner.

319. RODGERS (Chas J). Sultans of Kashmir. JASB V. 54 No 1; 1885. P 92-139, 3 Plates RLS

Based on the study of manuscripts, provides a historical account of Kashmir from 724 A. D. when Zulju attacked Kashmir up to the invasion on Kashmir by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Throws light on the rule and administration of famous muslim kings like Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, Sultan Shahab-ud-Din, Yousuf Shah Chak etc. Also gives a description of the coins during the Sultanate period in Kashmir.

320. VIJAY KOUL. Peasant Lass who became the poetess queen of Kashmir. KSR V. 19 No 6; June 1981. P 11-13 ILKUS

Provides a brief account of Habba Khatun, the poetess queen of Yousuf Shah Chak. Gives her family background, her early life and the episode which impressed Yousuf Shah Chak to choose her as his queen. Comments on her life as queen of Kashmir for 14 years. Describes the tragic part of her life which started when emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir and imprisoned Yousuf Shah Chak in Bihar.

321. ZJTSII (N K). Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir; an age of enlightenment. Jammu, Nupur Prakashan, 1976. P 247

Describes reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin as remarkable in the History of Kashmir. Compares him with emperor Akbar and the other best rulers of the world for his highest spirit of humanism,

religious tolerance, efficient administration and for his keen interest in the development of arts and crafts of Kashmir.

HISTORY—SIKH PERIOD (1819-1846)

322. BANERJEE (Indu Bushan). *Kashmir Rebellion and the trial of Raja Lal Singh*. Indian History Congress Proceedings (Third Session) Calcutta, 1936. P 1309-1329 RLS

Gives a detailed description of the trial of Rajalal Singh by the British Tribunal during Dec. 1946 in the light of historical facts. Makes a study of the facts of first Anglo-Sikh war which paved the way for independent possession of Kashmir to Raja Gulab Singh by East India Company through the Treaty of Amritsar. Highlights the incidents which led to the revolt against Gulab Singh for occupying Kashmir Just after execution of the treaty. Examines the role of Sheikh Imam-ud-Din during 1946 and his secret pacts with Raja Lal Singh for retaining the Sikh Sovereignty over Kashmir. Also discusses various aspects of Raja Lal Singh's trial in the right historical perspective.

323. CUNNINGHAM (Josephy Davey). *A History of the Sikhs; from origin of the nation to the battles of Sutlej*. New revised edition. Edited by H. L. O. Garrett. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1981 Chap 6-7, P 145-223

Gives a full description of the Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 to 1846. Discusses historical and political developments of Kashmir during this period. Also

- highlights economic and social conditions of the people during 27 years Sikh rule in Kashmir.
324. HARBANS SINGH. Liberation of the Valley of Kashmir. In his Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Amritsar, Sikh Pub; House, 1952. Chap 8
 States as to how Maharaja Ranjit Singh made preparations for the conquest of Kashmir in 1819 and occupied Rajouri, Poonch and Srinagar. Discusses policies and programmes of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the steps he took for the well-being of its inhabitants. Analyses various aspects of Maharaja Rangit Singh's character. Also contains Rajnjit Singh's views and interest for the development of trade and Commerce of Kashmir.
325. HASRAT (B J). Ed. The Punjab papers. Hoshiarpur, The auther, 1970. P 24-149.
 Study is based on the selection from the Private Papers of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Viscount Harding and Marquis of Dalrousie during 1839-1849. Reviews different aspects of Kashmir history from economic and political point of view. Contains references to the pitiable conditions of the people during the Sikh rule in Kashmir.
326. HISTORY OF the Sikhs together with a concise account of Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, D' Rozarie & Co, 1846. P 224 Chap. 3
 Gives an account of history, religion, topography, climate, products, manners and customs of the people of Kashmir. Reviews the policy and administration of Sikh rulers between 1819 - 1846 in the

State of Jammu and Kashmir.

327. KHUSHWANT SINGH. *Kashmir under Sikhs. In his*
Ranjit Singh Maharaja of Punjab, 1780-1839. London,
 Allen and Unwin, 1962. Chap 10, 11, 13 P 105-138

Describes Kashmir history under the Sikh rule from 1819. Analyses the different aspects of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's character. Throws light on his invasion of Kashmir in 1819. Also provides a brief historical account of the rise of Sikhs on the political scene of the country.

328. PARMU (RK). *A History of Sikh rule in Kashmir 1819-1846.* Srinagar, Government Press, 1977. P 428

Makes a detailed study of 27 year Sikh rule in Kashmir. Narrates the historical background that resulted in the annexation of Kashmir by Ranjit Singh. Describes political disorders and the developments of Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 till the first Anglo-Sikh war, resulting in the creation of modern State of Jammu and Kashmir.

329. SHARMA (DC). *Kashmir under the Sikhs.* Delhi, Seema Pub, 1983. P 334

Presents a valuable study and account of Sikh rule in Kashmir since 1819. Discusses Ranjit Singh's conquest of Kashmir and the administration of Sikhs through their governors till 1846. Gives an account of social and economic life of the people during 27 years Sikh rule. Also throws light on the great famine of 1833 which brought total devastation in the Valley of Kashmir.

330. SMITH (G C) *Ed.* History of the reigning family of Lahore with some account of the Jammu Rajas. Delhi, Parampara, 1979. P 263

Provides an account of Jammu history and Sikh rule in Kashmir. Discusses the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, founder of the Sikh empire and his expeditions of Jammu. Also throws light on the policies and administration of the Sikh Governors of Kashmir.

HISTORY - DOGRA PERIOD (1846-1947)

331. BRINCKMAN (Arthur). Wrongs of Kashmir... London, Thoms Bosworth, 1868. P 56

The document relates to the Treaty of Amritsar. Examines the sale deed and criticises it on the ground that the people of Kashmir were sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh against their wishes. Wants to draw the attention of the government of India as well as the British government towards this inhuman treaty which brought miseries and hardships to the people of Kashmir. Tries to raise the public opinion against the treaty of Amritsar, in order to make the people of Kashmir conscious to get rid of this treaty.

332. DIGBY (William). Condemned unhead; the Government of India and Maharaja of Kashmir, a letter to Sir Ughtred Key-Shuttleworth, Under Secretary of State for India. London, Indian Political Agency, 1890. P 226

Gives a full account of the sale of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Says that injustice has been

done to the people of Kashmir by the Britishers by executing this sale deed in 1846. Describes briefly the history of Kashmir before the advent of Dogra rule. Throws light on the historical facts regarding the treaty of Amritsar. Contains 4 appendices of historical importance with reference to the treaty of Amritsar and the Verbatim report of the debate of the House of Commons on July 3, 1846.

333. FORBES (Rosita). *India of the Princes*. London, Rightbook Club, 1939. P 318

Contains sketch of Kashmir Maharaja-Hari Singh. Describes his rule on Kashmir from 1925 to 1947. Gives an account of his policies and programmes and comments on various aspects of his character.

334. GADRU (S N). *Ed. Kashmir papers; British intervention in Kashmir*. Srinagar, Free Thought Literature Co; 1973. P 346

Gives an account of the economic and political oppressions of the people of Kashmir by the Dogra rulers. Describes the course of events leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Amritsar and the subsequent British intervention in Kashmir affairs. Throws much light on the different historical and political developments of Kashmir which took place during middle of the 19th century.

335. GANHAR (P N). *Maharaja Ranbir Singh. Kashmir V. 9 No 3; March 1959. P 65-67* RLS

Provides a biographical sketch of Maharaja Ranbir Singh who ascended the throne in 1857 after the

death of Gulab Singh. Highlights various aspects of his character. Regards him as the best administrator and lover of learning. Praises him for reviving the traditions of great rulers of Kashmir like Avantivarman and Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Also gives a brief account of his policies e.g. reorganization of judicial system, advancement of trade, Industry and Agriculture, religious policy, etc.

336. HARI OM. Administration of Justice in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light & Life Publishers, 1979.
P 241

Discusses the Judicial administration of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1947. Examines the Judicial system of Maharajas and their keen interest for Judicial reforms. Assesses the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice under the different Dogra regimes. Also gives an account of the High Court of Judicature between 1928-47 during the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh.

337. KAK (RAM CHANDRA). Jammu and Kashmir State 1846-1890. AR V. 33 No 116; 1937. P 775-786
PLS

Provides background of the developments that took place in India and Europe during first half of the 18th century and their impact on Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights role of Gulab Singh in the first Anglo-Sikh war and his recognition as independent Maharaja of J & K State. Discusses the features of the Treaty of Amritsar. Gives an account of Maharaja's conquest of Ladakh and throws light on

the affairs of Chitral, Nagar and Hunza. Analyses the relations betweena Maharaja and Biritish government regarding the administrative changes since the establishment of Gilgit Agency in 1878.

338. KAPUR (M L). Commission of enquiry against Maharaja Gulab Singh for his role in Second Anglo-Sikh war. New Delhi, Oriental Pub; 1978. P 183

British government had come across some evidence regarding Gulab Singh's role and support to Sikhs during the second Anglo-Sikh War of 1848. A Commission was constituted to find the facts by the then British government.

Gives a brief report of the Commission of enquiry against Maharaja Gulab Singh, the ruler of J & K State. Throws light on the character and policy of Maharaja and some other matters of vital importance regarding the history of Jammu and Kashmir.

339. KAPUR (M L). History of Jammu and Kasl mir; the making of the State. Jammu, Kashmir History Publications, 1980. V. 1

Gives a detailed account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of modern State of Jammu and Kashmir by Raja Gulab Singh in 1846 through the treaty of Amritsar. Discusses Sikh rule in Jammu and Kashmir and the causes of its downfall in the right perspective.

340. KAPUR (M L). Kashmir Sold and Snatched. Jammu, Univ. of Jammu, 1968. P 180

340. Discusses various aspects of Anglo-Kashmir relations from 1846 to 1889 A. D. Provides a full gist of the treaty of Amritsar under which the Kashmir was sold to Maharaja Gulab Singh, Throws light on the developments as to how the Kashmir was sold by the Britishers to Raja Gulab Singh in 1846.
341. KAUL (Saligram). Biography of Maharaja Gulab Singh; the founder of Kashmir State. Srinagar, Saligram Press, 1923. P 257
342. KHAN (G H). Prime Ministers under Dogras. SKCR V. I; 1976. P 28-40 RLS
343. KIRPA RAM (Dewan). Gulab Nama; a history of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Translated from Persian by Sukhdev Singh Charak, New Delhi, Light & Life Pub; 1977. P 462

Written on the model of Abul Fazal's Akbar Nama and shares its virtues and vices, describes the history of Dogras in general and that of Maharaja Gulab Singh in particular. Contains many original documents of Dogra history and rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also highlights the political and social events of Kashmir which took place during the second half of the 19th century.

344. MALIK (Fazal Hussain). Kashmir aur Dogra Raj; 1848-1931. Srinagar, Gulshan Pub; 1980. P 390 (in urdu)

Contains the details regarding 100 years Dogra rule in Kashmir. Describes the economic and social conditions, religious freedom of the people under the different Dogra regimes. Comments on the atrocities and injustice done to the people of Kashmir during this period. Examines the causes and the background of the people's revolution against Maharaja Hari Singh's government on July 13, 1931. Explains the factors that brought Sheikh Abdulla on the political scene of Kashmir.

345. MIR (G A). Saif-ud-Din Papers. JKRB V.1 No 1; P 30-33 RLS

Mirza Saif-ud-Din was appointed by the British authorities as reporter in order to keep them informed about the political and administrative developments of the first two Dogra regimes. Mirza maintained regular records and also kept for himself copies of the despatches. A collection of these copies is available in M S form and have been acquired by the Directorate of Libraries, Research and Archives, Srinagar.

- Based on the periodical reports despatched by Mirza Saif-ud-Din to the British Resident at Lahore regarding the developments during first two Dogra regimes, says that the papers are valuable from historical point of view. The author claims that the reports are interesting and contains information on all important acts and affairs of Gulab Singh and Ranbir Singh.
346. NARGIS (Dewan Narsingh Dass). Tarikh-i-Dogradesh. Jammu, Chand Pub; 1967. P 1123 (in urdu)
Makes a comprehensive and detailed study of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1947. Describes social and political developments of the State during this period. Gives geographical and historical account of the Jammu region. Narrates a brief historical background which resulted in the formation of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
347. PANIKKAR (K M). Adviser in Kashmir. *In his An Autobiography Translated from Malayalam by Krishnamurthy.* Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1977. Chap 9, P 73-92
Auther was appointed adviser to Maharaja Hari Singh in January 1928. Maharaja Hari Singh was involved in a case known as Blackmailing of Mr. A. in Paris. Reveals some facts about this case of Black mailing. Describes other developments regarding the life and character of Maharaja Hari Singh. Comments on the British policy towards Kashmir especially their right to intervene through the British Resident. Also gives a brief account of the Valley and its inhabitants.

348. PANIKKAR (K M). The Founding of the Kashmir State. London, Allan & Unwin, 1930. P 172

Mentions briefly history of Dogra rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the facts about the Maharaja Gulab Singh's personality which made him the target of bitter attacks by contemporary writers. Also provides a biographical sketch of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

349. PANIKKAR (K M). Gulab Singh; 1792-1858 founder of Kashmir. London, Hopkinson, 1930. P 172

Based on original historical sources, describes the sale of Kashmir valley by the Britishers to Gulab Singh through the treaty of Amritsar in 1846. Highlights various aspects of Gulab Singh's career; e. g. Gulab Singh as soldier and statesman, his conquest of Ladakh, Baltistan and Tibet and his policies in the right historical perspective.

350. RAGHAVAN (G S). The Warning of Kashmir. Allahabad, Pioneer Press, 1931. P 119

Records the history of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846. Describes briefly the political events which took place under the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh. Discusses the different features of the treaty of Amritsar which led to the emergence of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

351. REHATSEK (E). A notice of the Gulab Nama. IA V. 19, Oct. 1890. P 289-302 RLS

- Reviews the Gulab Nama of Dewan Kirpa Ram, written on the orders and instructions of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. Examines critically the various historical facts mentioned in Gulab Nama. Provides details in support of his contentions by quoting the authentic historical sources.
352. SAPRU (Arjun Nath). Building up of Jammu and Kashmir State; being the achievements of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Lahore, Supt. Government Printing, 1931. P 90
- Describes the historical and political achievements of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Throws light on the Treaty of Amritsar which paved the way for the Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
353. SATHE (J C). The Dogras. IWI V. 90 No 49; 1969. P 6-10 ILKUS
- Describes the origin of Dogras, their heroic exploits in the past history, rise of Gulab Singh and his outstanding achievements viz. his conquest in Central Asia and the consolidation of far-flung areas such as Ladakh, Skardu, Gilgit and Baltistan. Provides an account of Dogra contribution in the art and literature and the part played by them in the life of the nation.
354. TERRITORIES OF Maharaja Gulab Singh and British India. JASB. V 17 No 24; Jan-June, 1948. RLS

Comments on the Commission that was appointed in order to avoid the future disputes between Maharaja

Gulab Singh and the British Govt. in India. Gives an account of a plan for laying down a permanent boundary through a mountainous region that would preclude future disputes between the two Governments.

355. THORPE (Robert). *Kashmir Misgovernment*. London, Longman's, 1870. P 55

Contains information as to how the British Govt. in India sold Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh against the wishes of the people. Gives an account of economic and political oppressions of the people of Kashmir by Maharaja's government.

356. WAKEFIELD (G E C). *Recollections; 50 years in the Service of India*. Lahore, the Civil and Military Gazette Ltd. 1942. Chap 11, P 179-204

Author served as Chief Secretary to Maharaja Pratap Singh and Hari Singh during 1920's and in the begining of 1930's

Provides an account of historical and political developments of the State. Throws light on the developments of 1931 when the people of Kashmir launched a movement against the policies of Maharaja Hari Singh's government. Also reveals some facts about the administration and the policies of Maharaja Hari Singh.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT 1931-1947

357. AIJAZ (G H). *Roots of Kashmir Freedom movement*. KT V. 3 No 2-3; 1978. RLS

- Brings out the true picture of 1931 events when freedom movement was launched by the people of Kashmir. Highlights its various aspects, reaction of Maharaja Hari Singh's government and his policy of suppression towards this movement. Also provides a brief account of Kashmir's glorious past and comments on the invasion of emperor Akbar on Kashmir in 1586.
358. AZAD (Jagen Nath). Iqbal aur Kashmir. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1977. Chap 12-13 (in Urdu)
- Contains various statements of Alama Iqbal relating to the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Supports the people of Kashmir for their legitimate rights. Examines different aspects of this movement in the light of Kashmir's past history.
359. BAKSHI (Ghulam Mohammad). Kashmir today through many eyes. Bombay, P. C. C. 1946. P 135
- Examines the facts and the circumstances which compelled the people of Kashmir to rise against the despotic rule of Maharaja Hari Singh in 1931. Describes various dimensions of this movement. Also throws light on the part played and the contributions made by the author in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.
360. BARTON (William). Kashmir 1939-40 AR V. 38 No 133; P 90-94 PLS
- During the British rule regular administrative reports were being sent to London by the British Residents of Kashmir. The author has made a study of these reports.

On the basis of the study of these reports highlights Kashmir's developments during 1939-40 viz. administrative set-up of Maharaja's government, claim of National Conference for responsible government, Statistical data of Hindus and Muslims in the education, economic development of Kashmir and the role of Maharaja and his army on the outbreak of Second World war.

361. BAZAZ (P N). *The History of Struggle for Freedom in Kashmir*. New Delhi, Pamposh Publishers, 1954.
P 744

Makes a detailed study of the freedom movement of Kashmir in the light of its past history. Discusses political, economic and cultural position of Kashmir with historical background. Also gives an account of the later political developments which occurred after 1947 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

362. BHAGWAN SINGH. *Political Conspiracies of Kashmir*. New Delhi. Light & Life Pub; 1973. P 158

Author served as Personal Secretary to Maharaja Hari Singh. As an eye witness to the developments of Kashmir, gives an account of the freedom movement from 1931 to 1947. Highlights different trials of freedom movement and the reaction of Maharaja's government towards it. Praises the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh and considers him the most progressive and the efficient ruler. Briefly mentions the post partition developments in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also contains text of important treaties, Statements and commission reports which

- are important from the historical point of view.
363. DHAR (P N). Kashmir Problem; Political and Economic background. *IQ* V. 7 No 2; Apr-June, 1951. P 142-62 ILKUS
- Makes a detailed study of Kashmir dispute. Describes it as something more than Indo-Pak dispute. Highlights the developments of Kashmir's national freedom movement. Provides a historical background of the economic situation of Kashmir and its significance since 1931. Mentions role of Sheikh Abdullah and his broad programme of economic and political reforms which were started during the freedom movement in Kashmir.
364. FROM FEUDALISM to Democracy- a background. *KT* V. 3 No 1; Sept. 1958. P 1 & 8 RLS
- Mentions the general conditions of the people during Maharaja Hari Singh's rule in Kashmir. Describes the role played by Pandit Nehru and the other Indian leaders in shaping the political destiny of the people since 1931. Throws light on the idea of 'Naya Kashmir' which is the product of this movement.
365. GAJENDRAGADKAR (P B). Kashmir Retrospect and Prospect. Bombay, Univ. of Bombay, 1967. P 147
- Describes in depth the land and the people of Kashmir. Throws light on the origin of the spark of freedom in the minds of the people of valley since 1931. Explains the factors that changed the political destiny of the people of Kashmir.

366. JAMMU AND KASHMIR. Srinagar Riot Enquiry Committee report. Chairman, Barjor Dalal. Srinagar, Govt. Press 1931. P 54 PLS

The report contains the facts which led to mass disturbances throughout the State on July 13, 1931 e. g. the police firing, role of the police, the trial of Maulvi Qadeer etc. Traces the history of grievances of Muslims since 1924 on the basis of a memorandum submitted to Lord Reading, the then Vice Roy of India. Provides an account of the social conditions, religious freedom and the backwardness of the people of Kashmir. Submits recommendations to the Govt. of Maharaja Hari Singh regarding grievances of the Muslims of the State.

367. KASHMIR KA Tarikhi Muqaddamah. Khalid (Special Number). V. 2 No 3; 1946 P 136 (in Urdu) PLS

In 1946 Shiekh Mohd Abdullah challenged the Treaty of Amritsar and raised the slogan of Quit Kashmir. The Government of Maharaja Hari Singh arrested him alongwith some of his colleagues on 20 May 1946, near Uri on the charges of sedition. The trial was held at Badami Bagh Contonment.

Discusses various aspects of this historic trial in the light of freedom struggle launched by the people of the State against Maharaja Hari Singh's government. Also gives a description of the people's reaction against this trial.

368. KASHMIR ON trial; State versus Shiekh Abdullah. Lahore, The Lion Press, 1947. P 224

- Describes the trial of Shiekh Abdullah during Maharaja Hari Singh's regime in 1946. Examines its different aspects with historical background. Reviews the Judgement in the light of Statements made by Shiekh Abdullah during the Court proceedings. Contains a lengthy introduction by Late Prime Minister Nehru mentioning his views on this historic trial.
369. KAUL (Prithvi Nath). Tasweer-i-Kashmir. Delhi, Zeenat Kitab Ghar, 1949. P 347. 2 Pt. (in urdu)
- Pt. I. Dastan-i-Kashmir - Covers period from 1846 to 1947. Contains information on geographical, social economic and political conditions of Kashmir. Discusses Kashmir's freedom movement and makes its comparison with India's freedom struggle.
- Pt. II. Deals with later developments of 1947 when tribesmen raided Kashmir. Gives an account of Kashmir question in U N and discusses difficulties regarding its solution.
370. KHAN (G H). Freedom Movement in Kashmir 1931-1940. New Delhi, Light & Life Pub, 1980. P 523
- Makes a detailed a study of the history of freedom movement in Kashmir between 1931-1940. Examines the nature and character of this movement. Provides an account of the various aspects connected with freedom movement of Kashmir e. g. its historical background, role of the different communities and Political parties, early socio-religious reforms and political movements, etc. States that freedom movement was

never communal in its character. Discusses role of Sheikh Abdullah during this movement. Claims to have provided facts and data in the proper context.

371. MANZOOR FAZLI. Socialist ideas and movements in Kashmir 1919-1947. New Delhi, Eureka Pub; 1980. P 218

Examines the developments of socialist ideas and movements in Kashmir between 1919-1947. Regards such ideas as the source and the basic cause for prompting socialist dimensions of National Conference and its economic programme for the uplift of the down-trodden people. Also highlights the revolutionary ideas of the two poets viz. Mehjoor and Azad.

372. MIR (Mohammad Niyaz) Tr. Glancy Commission report. Lahore, Zaffar Brothers, n. d. P 179 (in urdu) PLS

The people of Kashmir submitted a memorandum to Maharaja Hari Singh regarding their grievances in 1931. Maharaja appointed a commission headed by Mr. B. J. Glancy in 1931.

Contains recommendations regarding the freedom of religion, revenue policy, avenues of employment, state subject, educational facilities etc. Also contains orders and instructions of Maharaja's government regarding the implementation of Glancy Commission report.

373. MAHAMMAD YASIN & A. Q. Rafique. Ed. History of the Freedom Struggle in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light and Life Pub; 1980. P 256

Examines the main causes and nature of the history of freedom struggle in Jammu & Kashmir. Says that the struggle for freedom was a secular one and the main causes for this movement were economic in nature. States that the pattern followed for the freedom struggle was closely linked with that of India and had inspiration of Congress leaders like. Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Maulana Azad. Also discusses the main trends of Kashmir history, dynamic leadership of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, role of Kashmiri Pandits in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.

374. MOHI-UD-DIN SOFI. Kashmir; 1931 to 1977. Srinagar, Sunobar Pub; 1977. P 278 (in urdu)

Describes the history of Kashmir from 1931 to 1977. Discusses the different phases of the freedom movement. Highlights various political developments of Kashmir since 1947 viz. tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir and India's relations, arrest of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Kashmir conspiracy case, administration and political developments during Bakshi, Shams-ud-Din and Sadiq regimes.

375. RAJANDER SINGH. Ed. Sardar Budh Singh aur Tehriki Huryati Kashmir. Srinagar. All India Youth Educational Forum. 1978. P 223 (in urdu)

Sardar Budh Singh was a veteran freedom fighter who actively took part in the freedom struggle of Kashmir.

Contains a few articles written by Sardar's contemporaries and other leaders of the State. Describes

the role of Budh Singh during the freedom movement. Throws light on his sacrifices, espacially his contributions for converting Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1939.

376. STRUGGLE FOR Freedom in Jammu and Kashmir. SKCR V. 3 Nov, 1978. (Special Number) RLS

Contains 18 articles on the various aspects of the freedom movement in Kashmir. Discusses main trends of the freedom struggle and highlights its various phases, e. g. historical background of 1931 events, role of the different communities in the freedom struggle, idea of Naya Kashmir, quit Kashmir movement, etc. in the right historical perspective.

377. TASEER (Rashid). Tahriki Huriyati Kashmir. Srinagar, Muhamiz Pub; 3 V. 1968. (in urdu) V. 1. 1931-1935, V. 2. 1935-45; V. 3. 1946-1949

Describes the struggle of the people for the liberation of Kashmir from the despotic rule of Maharaja Hari Singh. Provides a brief historical account of the past and mentions the reasons as to how the Kashmir came under Dogra rule. Draws a parallel between Kashmir freedom movement and that of India. Describes political developments of Kashmir from 1931 to 1949 in an interesting style.

378. TENG (M K) & Santosh Koul. Ideological foundations of National movement in Kashmir; 1901-1930 JPS V. 4, No 11; P 25-33 ALS

Examines the historical events of Kashmir since 1846.

Analyses the Treaty of Amritsar and its repercussions. Traces the causes of freedom movement in Kashmir since the begining of the present century in comparison with the freedom struggle of India. Discusses the ideologies of the different classes of the people towards the freedom movement. Expains the factors which resulted in the mass upsurge against the Dogra regime. Also Highlights the role of National Conference during the freedom movement of Kashmir.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

379. **BALRAJ MADHOK.** Kashmir; Centre of new alignments. New Delhi, Deepak Prakashan 1963
P 169

Makes a study of the various aspects of Kashmir since ancient times. Gives historical and political background of Jammu and Kashmir State since 1846. Discusses political developments of Kashmir after 1947 onwards viz. role of UN, Pakistan's alignment with West and India's drift towards Russian block. Also contains seven appendices of important treaties and agreements.

380. **BALRAJ PURI.** Jammu and Kashmir; triumph and tragedy of Indian Federalism. New Delhi, Sterling Pub; 1981. P 280

Examines the working of Indian Federalism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947 in the light of its special status. Reviews the relations between British government and the Princely States before independence. Gives an account of the

autonomy in Jammu and Kashmir State during British rule in India. Makes a comparison between Political movements of Kashmir and India. Analyses thoroughly the political developments and ideologies of Jammu and Kashmir between 1938-75.

381. BAMZAI (P N K). *Kashmir and Power Politics; from Lake Success to Tashkent*. Delhi, Metropolitan, 1966. P 241

Narrates the history of Kashmir in a brief form. Discusses various aspects of Kashmir Politics in the light of wars through which Kashmir has passed. Gives an account of the political developments from 1947 till the end of Indo-Pak war of 1965. Also examines the role of big powers towards Kashmir since the issue was brought before U N.

382. BANERJEE (D N). *Kashmir problem and the principle of self-determination*. *MR* V. 132, No 1; 1973. P 9-16

Makes an analysis of Kashmir problem with historical background since 1947. Comments on Pakistan's failure to fulfil the conditions laid down for obtaining people's verdict for the solution of Kashmir issue. Also describes the latter political developments of Jammu and Kashmir.

383. BAZAZ (P N). *Can India retain Kashmir?* *R H.* V. 63, No 5; 1972. P 63-66

Analyses the different aspects of Kashmir problem from 1947 to Simla Agreement of 1972. Mentions

the different political events which occurred in relation to Kashmir issue viz. Kashmir's accession to India, Kashmir problem in U. N., Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 and Kashmir, etc. Comments on the Indian attitude towards handling of the Kashmir problem and Pakistan's tactics in becoming a party to this dispute.

384. BAZAZ (P N). Democracy through Intimidation and Terror; the untold story of Kashmir politics. New Delhi, Heritage Pub; 1978. P 222

Gives a historical account of Kashmir since the reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin. Examines various political developments of Kashmir e.g. rise of Sheikh Abdullah in 1931, political events of 1947, accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, detention and release of Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Accord, emergence of Janta Party and its role in Kashmir elections of 1977.

385. BRINES (Russell). Indo-Pakistani Conflict. London, Pall Mall Press, 1968. P 481 Chap. 4-5

Provides a detailed account of the political events of Kashmir since 1947. Discusses different dimensions of Kashmir question and throws light on the various aspects of Indo-Pak relations. Regards Kashmir as a hurdle between the two countries in the normalisation of their relations.

386. JAIN (A P). Kashmir. *Imprint* V. 12 No 3; June 1972. P 27-130 ILKUS

Author was a Minister in the Cabinet of late

Prime Minister Nehru and his emissary on Kashmir during 1950's.

Gives a detailed description of Kashmir dispute and the internal political developments of the State from 1947 to 1971 in a lucid form. Reveals some incidents regarding the tribal invasion, Kashmir accession, Mountbatten-Jinah talks, Abdullah-Hari Singh relations, Sheikh Abdullah's policy and the plan of his arrest in Aug. 1953, role of Bakshi in Sheikh's arrest, Mirdula Sarabahi's relations with Sheikh Abdullah, Nehru-Abdullah relations, Big Power Politics, Indo-Pak relations vis-a-vis Kashmir, etc.

387. KAK (B L). Kashmir. Problem and Politics. Delhi, Seema Pub; 1981 P 173

Gives an account of the political events that took place after 1947. Discusses accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, confrontation between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, social, political and administrative matters of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, etc. Stresses that Article 370 which governs the Centre-State relations, should be retained. Makes a study of the big powers interest and their intensions towards Ladakh region in view of its important geographical and strategical position.

388. KARAN SINGH. Heir Apparent; an autobiography. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1982. P 171

Dr. Karan Singh was Sadari-Reyasat of Jammu and Kashmir from 1952-65 and Governor from 1965-67.

Discusses various aspects of Kashmir politics.

Expresses views on the accession of Jammu and Kashmir in the light of international political developments of 1947. Provides an account of the post accession era upto 1953, when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested. Highlights the role of eminent Indian leaders viz. Gandhiji, Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Patel and Pt. Nehru in Kashmir affairs. Contains text of the correspondence between Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian leaders regarding the accession and future set up of Jammu and Kashmir. Also reviews the policies of Sheikh Abdullah and his relations with Maharaja Hari Singh.

389. KORBEL (Josef). Danger in Kashmir. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1954. P 351

Makes a detailed study of the history and politics of Kashmir. Provides some historical background of its past and present. Discusses the political developments of Kashmir from 1947 to 1954. Throws light on the different dimensions of Kashmir problem at length.

390. KULKARNI (S R). The Truth and Kashmir. New Delhi, Krishna Pub. House, 1957. P 128

Describes briefly the history of Kashmir. Highlights political developments which took place after 1947. Mentions various aspects of Kashmir issue in the light of historical facts.

391. LAKHANPAL (P L). Essential Documents and Notes on Kashmir dispute. Delhi, International Pub; 1958. P 272

Provides a description of the essential documents and other references in relation to Kashmir from the Treaty of Lahore (1846) to Dr. Graham's report to the Security Council in March 1958. Gives a historical account of Kashmir from earliest times till middle of the present century.

392. LAMB (Alastair). Crisis in Kashmir; 1947-1966. London, Routledge, 1966, P 163

Gives a brief historical background of Jammu and Kashmir State. Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir dispute. Presents a brief outline of the tragic events which led to the two wars between India and Pakistan in 1947 and 1965.

393. MANZOOR FAZLI. Kashmir Govt. and Politics. Srinagar, Gulshan Pub; 1982. P 176

Examines the politics of Kashmir since 1947. Considers politics of pre 1947 as struggle for freedom and the politics of the post 1947 as the struggle for power. Discusses the Sociology of Kashmir politics during the past three decades. Makes an analysis of the administrative designs in relation to politics. States that Kashmir has now become politically alienated.

394. MUKUT (Behari Lal). The Kashmir issue. *I Q.* V. 21, No 4; Oct. - Dec. 1965. P 345-374 ILKUS

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir problem since 1947. Highlights various political events in relation to Kashmir issue viz. partition of the country, integration of princely States, Standstill agreement

of Maharaja's government with Pakistan, Pakistan's hostile incursion, Kashmir accession to India, etc. Comments on India's complaints to U. N. against Pakistan's intentions towards Kashmir.

395. MULLIK (B N). My years with Nehru; Kashmir. Bombay, Allied Pub; 1971. P 320

Author served as Director General of C. B. I. He was associated with Kashmir affairs for a long time.

Gives an account of the political developments which took place between 1952-1963. Throws light on various aspects of Kashmir politics such as arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in August 1953, Kashmir conspiracy case, theft of the Holy Relic from Hazratbal Shrine etc.

396. NAGIN BAZAZ. Ahead of his times Prem Nath Bazaz; his life and work. New Delhi, Sterling publishers, 1983. P 221

Prem Nath Bazaz, a close associate of Sheikh Abdullah during freedom movement of Kashmir, occupies an important place in Kashmir Politics. Bazaz is also regarded as the founder of Journalism in Kashmir.

Discusses various aspects of his life and his contribution as Journalist. Mentions his role in converting Muslim Conference into National Conference in 1938. Examines his views on the various aspects of Kashmir issue. Comments on Bazaz's differences

with Sheikh Abdullah regarding Kashmir affairs. Lauds his contribution as writer in history, politics and culture of Kashmir.

397. NOORANI (A G). Kashmir in the name of Democracy IWI V. XCII, No 10; March 1972. P 45-47
ILKUS

Reviews various developments of Kashmir in the light of Sardar Patel's Correspondence. Comments on the role of Late Prime Minister Nehru for the release of Sheikh Abdullah from the prison in 1947. Highlights events of July-Oct. 1947, accession of Kashmir to India, Pakistani attack on Kashmir, exit of Maharaja Hari Singh and the role of Sheikh Abdullah in Centre-State relations. Also gives an account of the first three elections of Kashmir held between 1957-1967.

398. NOORANI (A G). The Kashmir Question. Bombay, Manaktalas, 1964. P 125

Contains views on the various solutions of Kashmir problem. Regards accession of Kashmir to India as legal and valid but still thinks in favour of an agreement among the parties concerned viz. Government of India and Pakistan and the people of Kashmir. Contains the text of the letters between Maharaja Hari Singh and Lord Mountbatten and Jai Prakash Narriayan on Kashmir issue.

399. SANAULLAH BHUTT. Kashmir in Flames; an untold story of Kashmir's political affairs. Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons, 1981. P 244

Discusses the political developments of Kashmir from 1947-77. Regards this period as the most controversial in the history of Kashmir. Claims to have unearthed for the first time the important secrets relating to Kashmir politics. Throws light on important political events viz. quit Kashmir movement, tribal invasion and accession, Kashmir question in U. N., theft of the Holy Relic, politics of Pakistan and Pak-occupied Kashmir, Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, Tashkent and Simla agreements, Kashmir Accord, elections of 1977 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, etc. etc.

400. SHEOBHAN SING & Bansal, J. P. Kashmir and other Related Matters. Agra, Oriental, Pub; House, 1967. P 290.

Describes Kashmir's beauty and regards it as a paradise on the earth. Discusses political events of Kashmir since 1947 in the light of International Politics. Throws light on Kashmir's accession to India, tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir issue in U. N. Indo-Pak War of 1965, etc.

401. SHIVAPURI (S N). The Grim Saga, Calcutta, Dass-gupta & Co, 1953. P 348

Makes a detailed study of the Kashmir politics between 1947-1953. Describes all political developments of Kashmir in an interesting style. Gives a reference to Kashmir's history upto 1947.

402. SISER GUPTA. Kashmir question today. IS V. 6 No 3; 1965. P 217-53

ILKUS

Author is regarded as an authority on Kashmir affairs. Makes a detailed study of the various aspects of Kashmir problem. Discusses Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 and regards Kashmir as its main factor. Throws light on Indo-Pak relations in the light of Pakistan's offer of joint defence to India. Also expresses opinion regarding various solutions of Kashmir question.

403. SISER GUPTA. *Kashmir; a Study in India-Pakistan Relations*. Bombay Asia pub; House, 1966. P 511.

Provides a comprehensive and systematic study of Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir. Gives a brief account of the early history, Muslim rule and the Sikh conquest of Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of the Dogra rule and freedom movement in Kashmir. Examines the political developments of 40's viz. Muslim league's interest in Kashmir, Jina - Abdullah conflict, quit Kashmir movement Standstill agreement, Kashmir accession, Military operations of 1947, Kashmir question in U.N and other internal political developments till the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in 1953. Makes an assessment of the various solutions of Kashmir problem viz. plebiscite, Independent Kashmir and partition of Kashmir. Also examines the claims and counter claims of the two countries on Kashmir.

404. TALKING TURRY in *Kashmir. Economist*. March 16, 1957. P 920 ILKUS

Examines Kashmir problem and its various solutions. Says that if plebiscite is held, it will creat problems like old communal trouble; Kashmir, if given to

Pakistan, would create defence and communication problems for Ladakh. Gives suggestions for solutions of the Kashmir problem through mediation by countries like Canada.

JAMMU-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

405. BALRAJ PURI. Jammu- a Clue to Kashmir tangle. Jammu, 1966. P 107

Stresses the need for autonomy of Jammu within the State on the same grounds on which Kashmir enjoys it within the Indian Union. Explains the views that by acceding to this demand, Jammu would turn into a bridge from a wall it has been so far between Kashmir and rest of the country. Discusses the ideas of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah on Jammu affairs since 1947. Also throws light on Karan Singh's formula regarding the autonomy for the Jammu Province.

406. BALRAJ PURI. Simmering Volcano; study of Jammu's relations with Kashmir. New Delhi, Sterling Pub, 1983. P 144

Discusses thoroughly politics of Jammu. Lays emphasis on the politics of Jammu region and highlight its problems. Analyses the intensity and the nature of Jammu's discontent and pleads for its autonomy. Makes a study of the relations between Kashmir and Jammu with historical background. Discusses viewpoints of the great leaders viz. Pandit Nehru, Jaiprakash Narayan, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, etc. about the nature and content of the problems of Jammu region. Also discusses reports

of Gajandragadkar and Sikri Commissions appointed by the State government for removing the regional imbalances.

LADAKH - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

407. CHITRAL IS part of Kashmir. CE V. 1 No 12; June 1956. P 9. ILKUS

Contains Prime Minister Nehru's views on Chitral. States that Maharaja of Kashmir in 1876 exercised suzerainty over Chitral and this position continued despite the political changes in the region. Affirms that the Principalities of Hunza, Nagar and Punail had always been and were part of the Jammu and Kashmir.

408. DATTA (CL). Ladakh and Western Himalayan Politics; 1819-1848. New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1973. P 239

Discusses physical environment, religion, polity and history of Ladakh and its adjacent areas. Provides on account of Dogra-Sikh invasion on Ladakh. Throws light on the Russian intrigues in Ladakh and Kashmir during the first half of the nineteenth century.

409. HASSNAIN (F M). Gilgit; Northern gate of India. New Delhi, Sterling Pub, 1978. P 194.

Describes the events which led to the subjugation of Gilgit by the Dogra rulers of Kashmir and the

subsequent lease of the region to the then British Government in India. Reveals the conspiracies of the British in engineering a revolt in the area during 1947-48. The author claims that the book is based on the original sources and is authentic work on the British diplomacy in Gilgit.

410. KAK (B L). Chasing shadows in Ladakh. New Delhi, Light and life Pub, 1978. P 151

Describes the political developments of Ladakh after the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48. Makes a study of political happenings, social and economic conditions of its inhabitants and the relations of the different communities living in Ladakh. Also describes briefly the later political developments which took place after Sino-Indian conflict of 1962.

411. KAUL (H N). Gilgit; Struggle for Ascendancy. KT V. 6 No 1; 1962. P 56-60 ILKUS

Makes an assessment of the political history of Gilgit since Dogra rulers included it in their kingdom. Gives an account of its strategical position which it commands among the countries of the region.

412. KUSHAK BAKOLA. Ladakh Today. KT V. 2 No 12; Aug, 1958. P 24-26 RLS

Gives a geographical account of the land and the people of Ladakh. Mentions briefly the progress made after 1953 in the various fields. Throws light on the measures taken for the uplift of the people of Ladakh and its other adjacent areas.

413. ROBERTSON (G S). Chitral: the story of a minor Siege. London, Methuen 1899. P 368
 Discusses the important position of Chitral as a district of Gilgit. Gives historical, geographical and political account of this region. Examines the political events of Chitral and provides a detailed description of its siege in 1895. Also provides a historical background of the area since ancient times.
414. STOBDAN (S) Ed. Ladakh and its problems. Calcutta, Amrita Bazar Patrika, 1953. V. P. ALS
 Based on the four articles of Amrita Bazar Patrika, the book presents a picture of the present day ladakh and its needs. Discusses Ladakh's place in global strategy and its history from ancient times to the invasion of Dogras. Also gives a brief account of economic conditions, religious customs and the important festivals of Ladakh.
415. THOMSON (H C). Chitral Campaign. London, Hinemann, 1895. P 312
 Discusses in detail the Chitral politics. Throws light on its customs and the character of the people. Narrates the events regarding the siege of Chitral by the Britishers in 1895. Also provides a sketch of the rulers of Chitral with historical background.
- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - PAK - OCCUPIED KASHMIR**
416. ABDUL HAQ. Azad Kashmir; story of repression and tyranny. KS V. 1 No 6; Oct. 1966. ILKUS

Gives a brief history of Pak-occupied Kashmir. Describes the conditions of the people and their sufferings. Makes an assessment of Pakistan's policy towards the people of this region since 1947.

417. AKTHAR (Jamna Das). Politics of Azad Kashmir. *in his Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*. Delhi, Punjabi Pustak Bhandar, 1969. P 117-122

Discusses political developments of Pak - occupied Kashmir since its formation till the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. Regards the emergence of Azed Kashmir a result of the British diplomacy in the light of the tribal invasion on Kashmir. Analyses the internal political developments of Azad Kashmir during the regimes of Sardar Ibrahim Khan and Choudhary Ghulam Abass.

418. INSIDE OCCUPIED Kashmir. *Link* 15 Aug. 1961. P 53-55 ILKUS
Makes a study of the political developments of Azad Kashmir since 1947. Describes the conditions of the people through which they are passing. Narrates historical background of Azad Kashmir since 1947.

419. SHARMA (P N). Inside Pak-occupied Kashmir. Delhi, n. d. P 126

Narrates the story of his captivity in the prison of Pak-occupied Kashmir during 1947-1948 war. Provides a concise outline of the history of Kashmir from 1846 to 1958 with an index of important events of Kashmir. Also throws light on the politics of Azad Kashmir.

420. SANULLAH (Bhat). Across the cease-fire line. KT April 1957. P 23-26 RLS

Expresses views on the conditions of the people in the Pak-occupied Kashmir. Makes sensational disclosures about this part of Kashmir. Describes the enormity of oppression and terror prevailing in Azad Kashmir.

NEHRU AND KASHMIR

421. GOPAL (Sarwapalli) Ed. Kashmir and Indo-Pak relations and Question of Kashmir. in his Jawahir Lal Nehru; an anthology, Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. P 216-18 & 223-25

Based on Pt. Nehru's interview to Michael Brecher, contains Nehru's views on Indo-Pak relations and Kashmir question. States that Kashmir is connected with India culturally for thousands of years back. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining communal harmony at all times. Describes Kashmir as the biggest seat of Indian culture and learning. Comments on Kashmir problem and regards its emergence as result of the other conflicts and ideological approaches between India and Pakistan. Blames double standards of Western Powers regarding Kashmir question in UN. Criticises UN recommendations for sending troops to Kashmir for holding the plebiscite.

422. KOSHUR SMACHAR V. 18 No 12; Dec. 1980.
(Annual Number).

Contains five articles regarding Pt. Nehru's relations with Kashmir. Highlights various aspects of these relations in the following articles:-

1. Jawahir Lal Nehru's links with Kashmir by S. L. Pandit;
2. Those golden bonds - Jawahir Lal and Kashmir by D. K. Kachroo;
3. J. L. Nehru - A Kashmiri by J. N. Ganhar;
4. Nehru's love for Kashmir by D. N. Parmu;
5. Pandit Ji's passion for the land of Kashyap.

423. MORAES (Frank). *Shadow of Kashmir. in his Jawahir Lal Nehru-a biography.* New York, Macmillan, 1959.
P 380-399

States that Nehru had great attachment with Kashmir since the beginning of 1930s. Provides a brief geographical and political information about Kashmir from 1931 onwards. Gives an account of Pt. Nehru's role during the Quit Kashmir Movement. Contains his views about Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his role for bringing Kashmir's accession to India. Also highlights various aspects of Nehru's policy towards Kashmir in the light of his speeches made in the Parliament from time to time.

424. NEHRU ON the Kashmir Question; the basic facts.
Kashmir V. 7 No 8; July 1957. P 179-181 RLS

Contains the views of Prime Minister Nehru on Kashmir question. Highlights the various aspects of Kashmir Issue such as Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir in October, 1947, accession of Jammu & Kashmir to Indian Union, decision to despatch the Indian army to Kashmir, encounter with Pakistan army, Gandhiji's advice regarding the handling of Kashmir issue, Kashmir question in U. N, etc. etc.

425. NORMAN (Dorothy) *Ed.* Nehru; the first sixty years. New Delhi, Asia Pub; House. 1965. V. 2, Part 10-11

Reviews the role and policy of Pt. Nehru regarding Kashmir Politics between 1947-64. Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir e.g. Indian Independence Act and Kashmir, Standstill agreement by Maharaja with Pakistan and India's reaction, Indian support to Kashmir during 1947, role of Sheikh Abdullah during this period, Kashmir's accession to Indian Union, American, British and Soviet policies towards Kashmir, etc.

426. PIR (S L). Pt. Nehru's impression of Kashmir K T Nov. 1956. P 6-8 RLS

Pt. Nehru loved Kashmir and looked to it as wonder-land of dreams. Describes his impressions on Kashmir, his contribution during the freedom struggle and Quit Kashmir Movement. Also describes Pt. Nehru's role and policy towards building up of the modern State of Jammu and Kashmir.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—1947

427. BANERJI (J K). I report on Kashmir. Calcutta, Republic Pub; House. 1951. P 106

Makes a thorough study of Kashmir politics during 1947. Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir problem viz. tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir in U. N. Kashmir's accession to India and the other internal developments of the State.

428. BAZAZ (P N). Kashmir in Crucible. New Delhi, Pompous Pub; 1967. P 318

- Provides a detailed account of Kashmir problem since the Britishers sold the valley to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Gives an account of political developments which took place between 1931 and 1947. Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir issue in view of the correspondence between the author and the Indian leaders.
429. BHAGAT VATS. *Kashmir a challenge. In his Foreign intrigue against India.* New Delhi, Aman Pub. 1967. P 69-84
 Regards Kashmir issue as an intrigue of imperialist powers against India. Gives background of Kashmir Issue from 1947 onwards. Critically analyses Lord Mountbatten's role regarding Kashmir since his visit to the State in June 1947. Comments on the real intentions of Lord Mountbatten with reference to tribal invasion, terms and conditions of the instrument of Accession, Plebiscite, holding of conference with Mr. Jinah and for bringing Kashmir issue before U. N. Also reviews the role of the U. S. and Britain regarding Kashmir issue inside and outside the U. N.
430. BIRDWOOD (Lord). *Two Nations and Kashmir.* London, Rabert Hale, 1956. P 227
 Describes briefly Kashmir's past history upto the Dogra rule in 1947. Makes an analysis of the political developments of Kashmir during 1947. Discusses important events of 1947 viz. Maharaja's idea of independent Kashmir, accession of Kashmir to Indian Union, tribal invasion, U. N intervention in Kashmir, removal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in

August 1953, Nehru - Mohammad Ali correspondence,
etc.

431. COLLINS (Larry) and Lapierre, Dominique. Kashmir only Kashmir. In their Freedom at Midnight. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, 1976. P 345-354.

Describes the developments of Kashmir on the eve of partition of the country. Discusses Maharaja Hari Singh's rule during Oct. 1947 and his views about the future set-up of Kashmir. Highlights the developments which took place during this period. Gives an account of the Standstill agreement between Govt. of Pakistan and Maharaja Hari Singh, tribal invasion, internal political developments and accession of Kashmir to India, in an interesting style. Also throws light on the role of Lord Mountbatten and V. P. Menon regarding Kashmir's accession to India.

432. DURGA DAS. Ed. New Light on Kashmir. In Sardar Patel's Correspondence 1945-50. Allahabad, Nava Jivan Publishing House, 1971. Vol. 1.

Contains the text of Sardar Patel's letters to Maharaja Hari Singh and his Prime Minister during 1947. States that Kashmir's interest lay in joining with Indian Union in view of its past history and culture. Highlights the role of Sardar Patel for bringing Kashmir to Indian Union. Examines the role of Sheikh Abdullah regarding accession and the Centre-State relations. Comments on the approaches of Sardar Patel and Pt. Nehru towards the Kashmir.

433. KAUL (Payre Lal). *Kashmir Ke Shab-w-Roz*. Srinagar, Suman Publications, 1972. P 192 (In Urdu)

Narrates the developments of 1947 in a brief form. Discusses the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Union, tribal invasion and different aspects of Kashmir question. Further gives an account of the internal happenings which took place from time to time in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

434. MAHAJAN (Mehr Chand). *Looking Back; an autobiography*. New Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1963. Chap. 16-19, P 129-155

Author served as Prime Minister to Maharaja Hari Singh during Oct. 1947. Describes the political developments of 1946 and 1947 which occurred in Kashmir. Explains the factors that led to the State's accession to India after tribal invasion of October, 1947. Also describes the internal political developments of Maharaja Hari Singh's Govt. in the right perspective.

435. MESSERY (Frank). *Kashmir*. AR Vol. XLV No. 161; Jan. 1949. P 469-483 PLS

Mr. Frank Messery was Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan army between 15 Aug. 1947 to Feb. 1948. As an eye witness to the developments of 1947, he has made a close study of Kashmir affairs.

Gives the background of Kashmir dispute on the basis of historical developments. Regards Maharaja Hari Singh's forces responsible for the major offensive

in Poonch and other sectors during Sept.-Oct. 1947. States that accession of Kashmir to India was pre-planned before the start of tribal invasion on Kashmir by Pathans. Comments on the approaches of India and Pakistan towards Kashmir question. Stresses on the solution of Kashmir problem for the better interests of the two countries.

436. MOHINDER BAHL. *Wither Kashmir*. New Delhi, National Book Stall, n. d. P 95

Describes briefly the history of Kashmir from ancient times to the Dogra rule in 1947. Discusses the important political events especially the treaty of Amritsar which paved the way for the occupation of Kashmir by Raja Gulab Singh. Also gives an account of the events relating to the rise of Kashmiris against the Maharaja Hari Singh under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah. Narrates briefly all the political developments which took place before and after the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union. Lauds the role of Indian army for defending Ladakh and the other areas of the State.

437. WILLIAMS (L E Rushbrook). *Tragedy in Kashmir. In his The State of Pakistan*. London, Faber & Faber. 1966. Chap. 4, P 82-99

Discusses the events of Kashmir which took place in 1947. Throws light on different political and historical aspects e. g. tribal invasion, Kashmir question in U. N. and the later developments in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

**SHEIKH ABDULLAH-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT
(1948-1982)**

438. ABDULLAH (Sheikh Mohammad). Kashmir, India and Pakistan. FA. V. 43 No 3; 1965. P 528-35 ILKUS

Contains views of Kashmiri leader on the different aspects of the State since 1947. Throws light on the struggle for the right of self-determination for the people of the State. Criticises the Indian stand on Kashmir in the light of the U. N. Resolutions. Makes an assessment of Indo-Pak relations vis-a-vis Kashmir. Also provides an account of his arrest in Aug. 1953 and its repercussions on Kashmir issue.

439. ABDULLAH (Sheikh Mohammad). Secularism; Corner stone of our Political faith. *Mainstream* V. 19 No 1-5; Annual 1980. P 15-16 ILKUS

Expresses views on the ideals of secularism. Defines the concept of secularism given by great leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru and Maulana Azad, as the best ideology for the body-politic of the country. Regards secularism as the deep rooted concept of the philosophy and culture in Kashmir. Praises the people of Kashmir for maintaining and demonstrating their firm faith on the secular values at all times. Advises the countrymen to work for creating a sense of oneness and unity among themselves.

440. ATIQ SIDDIQUI. Sheikh Abdullah Kashmir aur Hum. Delhi, Maktaba Shahra, 1966. P 198 (In Urdu)

Mostly based on the interviews of Sheikh Abdullah, contains his views on Kashmir Politics from 1947 onwards. Discusses various aspects such as two

nation theory and Kashmir, Pakistan's policy towards Kashmir, arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in 1953, Bakshi's role as Prime Minister, Sheikh-Nehru meeting in 1964, Nehru's views on Sheikh, Indian Muslims and Kashmir, etc.

441. BAZAZ (P N). To release or not to release Sheikh Abdullah. R H V. 31 No 30; 1967. P 347-48 ILKUS

Comments on Sheikh Abdullah's detention by the Government of India. Expresses views on his release in the light of a demand made by 160 M.P's, keeping in view India's great democratic traditions. Stresses on Central government to make a realistic policy towards Kashmir.

442. BEG (Mirza Mohammad Afzal). Sheikh Abdullah Defended; Karshmir Conspiracy case; report No IX (IV) Srinagar, Secretary Jammu and Kashmir Legal Defence Committee. n. d. P 347

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah was arrested in 1958. In May 1958 a case of conspiracy, known as Kashmir Conspiracy case, was levelled against him and his 27 associates.

Contains that part of Mr. Beg's arguments which deal with Sheikh Abdullah's speeches and letters as presented by the prosecution. Also contains some important documents, Sheikh's reply to the prosecution during the course of proceedings in the Kud Subjail between 1958-64.

443. BHAT (RK). Plebiscite Front; its organisation, strategy and role in Kashmir politics. PSR V. 10 No 3-4; 1971. P 119-35 ILKUS

All Jammu and Kashmir Plebiscite Front was founded by Mirza M. A. Beg in 1955 in order to seek the solution of Kashmir problem through the will of the people.

Makes a study of Plebiscite front. Analyses its activities, programmes and objectives which aims for the mobilisation of public opinion for the demand of plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

444. CHHOTU KARADIA. After Sheikh who IT V. 3 No 20; Oct. 16-31 1978. P 15 ILKUS

Makes an assessment of the political developments of Kashmir after Mirza Afzal Beg was sacked by Sheikh Abdullah from the Deputy Chief Ministership. Throws light on the role played by Mirza Afzal Beg for securing a seat for his son-in-law in the State Legislative Council. Speculates about Dr. Farooq Abdullah as the successor of Sheikh Abdullah.

445. CHITALE (K A). Kashmir. I Q. V. 24 No 1; Jan-March 1968. P 1-5 ILKUS

Comments on Sheikh Abdullah's leadership and his role for finding an amicable and lasting solution of the Ksahmir problem. Makes an analysis of Sheikh's ideas of secularism and faith in the ideals of Gandhi and Nehru. Throws light on his efforts to make both India and Pakistan to realise the necessity of living as friends in order to ensure peace and prosperity in the sub-continent. States that Sheikh Abdullah's efforts and his undaunted spirit can serve as torch-bearer for the whole sub-continent.

446. CRISIS IN Kashmir. R T V. 53 No 215; Sept. 1964. P 289-92 ILKUS
 Provides a brief account of the political developments of Kashmir after the release of Sheikh Abdullah in April 1964. Examines the Sheikh's intentions for securing the right of self-determination for the people of the State. Gives a reference to Asstt. Secretary, U. S., Mr. Phillip Talbet's visit to India and Pakistan and his speculative 'third plan' to solve the Kashmir issue.
447. GHULAM MOHAMMAD. Action against Secessionists. *Mainstream*. V. 9 No 23; 1971. P 28-30 ILKUS
 Makes a brief study of anti-national and unlawful activities of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Mirza Afzal Beg and their associates. Reviews Plebiscite Front's anti-Indian propaganda and pleads for its ban.
448. GUNDEVIA (Y D). The Testament of Sheikh Abdullah. Dehradun, Patil and Patil, 1974. P 155
 Based on Sheikh Abdullah's interview to the Editor of Shabistan, an Urdu Digest of Delhi, in 1968. Throws light on the various historical and political events of Kashmir between 1931-1967. Contains views of Sheikh Abdullah regarding the political developments of the State. Also contains the author's monograph on Sheikh Abdullah, a contribution from historical point of view.
449. JAMMU AND KASHMIR 1947-50 : An account of Activities of first three years of Sheikh Abdullah's Government. Jammu, Government Press, 1951. P 191

- Provides an account of the political developments of Kashmir during 1947. Describes the role of Sheikh Abdullah as Prime Minister of the State between 1948-50. Gives an account of his achievements in the field of education, agriculture, industries, etc. with statistical data.
450. KAK (B L). United Front. I T V. 3 No 24; Dec. 16-31, 1978. P 25-27 ILKUS
- Examines the role and position of various political parties after the election of 1977. Comments on the National Conference and its success during the elections of 1977. Rules out the possibility of the formation of a united front by the different political parties against Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference. Analyses the various aspects of the relationship between Janta Party headed by Maulana Masoodi and the Awami Action Committee of Maulavi Farooq.
451. KARNIK (V B). Jammu and Kashmir; alarming situation. R H V. 32 No 1; 1968. P 2 ILKUS
- Makes an assessment of Political developments of the State. Pleads for the removal of restrictions on Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg. Criticises Sadiq Government and regards it non-representative. Advocates for its dismissal so as to pave the way for real people's Government in the State.
452. KASHMIR; India tries a bit. *Economist*. V. 225 No 6479; 1967. P 392-95 ILKUS
- Reviews political situation of Jammu and Kashmir. Comments on the release of Sheikh Abdullah and

his associates belonging to the Plebiscite front in the light of a campaign initiated by M. P.'s in and outside the Parliament. Regards Sadiq Government as a tool of New Delhi. Also criticises present policy of Central Government in respect of Kashmir.

453. MATHAI (M O). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. *In his My days with Nehru*. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1979. Chap. 28, P 234-243

Mathai was Special Asstt. to the late Prime Minister Nehru till 1959. He was an eye witness to the developments of the country during the Nehru era. In his book he has highlighted various political developments and made an assessment of the eminent personalities of the country including Sheikh Abdullah.

Describes Nehru's first contact with Sheikh Abdullah after the formation of the National Conference in 1939. Lauds the role of Pt. Nehru during Kashmir's freedom struggle and the quit Kashmir movement. Comments on Nehru's policy and views regarding Plebiscite in Kashmir, conspiracy against Sheikh Abdullah by Bakshi, Sadiq and D. P. Dhar, the Sheikh's idea of independent Kashmir, his arrest in 1953 and his visit to Pakistan in May 1964.

454. MISRI (M L). Kashmir; a new dawn. *Mainstream* V. 12 No 50: 1974. P 14 ILKUS

Regards the change in the thinking of Sheikh Abdullah as a good sign with regard to Kashmir issue. Praises Sheikh Abdullah for upholding the accession of the State with Indian Union. Contains Sheikh Abdullah's views on the two nation theory, as

advocated by the makers of Pakistan.

455. NOORANI (A G). Recent developments in Kashmir. W T V. 25 No 11; 1969. P 465-69 ILKUS

Comments on the first State people's Convention, organised by Sheikh Abdullah and inaugurated by Jaiprakash Narayan during Oct. 1968. Assesses its outcome particularly the change in the policy of the Plebiscite Front for its decision to refrain from boycotting the future elections in the State. States that change in the thinking of the people would pave the way for the over all development of the State.

456. RAMESH THAPAR. Behind the Abdullah headlines. E W V. 16 No 22; 1965. P 914-15 ILKUS

Comments on Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's visit to Pakistan in May 1964 at the initiative of the Late Prime Minister Nehru. Assesses the position of Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir Politics. Hopes for Pakistan's cooperation with the Sheikh for bringing a new era of peace and prosperity in the sub-continent.

457. SATISH VISHISTH. Sheikh Abdullah then and now. Delhi, Sahita Prakashan, 1968. P 234

Regards Sheikh Abdullah as a controversial personality in the Indian Political scene. Throws light on his early life, his role during the freedom struggle and quit Kashmir Movement, as Prime Minister of Kashmir between 1948-53, drift between him and the Centre, his arrest in 1953 and his visit to Pakistan in May 1964. Makes an assessment of his attitude, policies and views on Kashmir issue.

458. SHEIKH MOHAMMAD Abdullah. A Profile. K T V. 2 No 2; Oct. 9, 1977. P 1-3 RLS

Says that Sheikh Abdullah is synonym for people's struggle for freedom and its sole moving spirit. Describes his role as remarkable in the freedom movement, quit Kashmir movement, during the critical days of tribal invasion and as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir between 1948 and 1953. Comments on his long arrest from 1953 to 1971 and the Kashmir Accord of 1975.

459. SHEIKH RAISES New Bogey. *Link* V. 21 No 9; 1978. P 8-12 ILKUS

Describes internal political developments of the State e. g. rift between Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg, Sheikh's charges against Mirza Beg for repeating 1953 situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also makes an assessment of the events of 1953 when Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was ousted from the Prime Minister-ship of the State.

460. TABISH (Syed Amin). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah aur Kashmiryat. Srinagar, 1983. P 162 (in Urdu)

Gives a brief historical and geographical account of Kashmir. Discusses various aspects of the life and policies of Sheikh Abdullah. Throws light on his role during Freedom struggle, Quit Kashmir Movement, Kashmir accession, his administration during crucial days of 1947, as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, his arrest in August 1953, Kashmir conspiracy case, Kashmir Accord, his death, etc. Reviews constitutional relations between Kashmir

and Central Government since 1947. Also contains views of Sheikh Abdullah on the Kashmir identity.

461. TIKU (Som Nath). Sheikh Abdullah; the Saviour of Kashmir. Srinagar, Mercantile Press, 1947. P 141

Makes an assessment of Sheikh Abdullah's character and policies since 1931. Considers him as an essential part of the modern history of Kashmir. Highlights the different aspects of his leadership during the freedom struggle of Kashmir. Praises him for his role during critical days of 1947.

462. WANT (Dr. M S). Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. UR May 1976. P I - 7 ILKUS

Makes an assessment of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah's personality and highlights qualities of his leadership since 1931. Discusses his role during the freedom movement of Kashmir and regards him as a great person and the character builder of the people of State. Comments on his arrest in August 1953. States that this was organised by selfish politicians who wanted to blackmail Pt. Nehru on Kashmir affairs in order to create suspicions in his mind against Sheikh Abdullah. Pays high tributes to Sheikh Abdullah and regards him a leader of great genius having high aspirations for future of the State and the country as a whole.

BAKSHI, G. M. -GOVT. (9 Aug. 1953-4 Oct. 1963)

463. KAK (O N). Khalid-i-Kashmir. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad through my eyes. Srinagar, 1964. P 194

Highlights the different aspects of Bakshi's personality.

Describes his contribution in the freedom movement of Kashmir and as Prime Minister of J & K between 1953 and 1963. Also gives an account of the internal political developments of the State with a historical background.

464. SHRIDHARANI (Krishna Lal). Baskhi; man of and for the masses in Kashmir. KT V. 2 No. 12; Aug. 1958. P 6-10 RLS

Provides a brief life sketch of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad. Discusses various aspects of his character. Compares him with Sardar Patel and President Sukarno of Indonesia. Regards him as a leader of the masses, a man of determination and lauds his role during quit Kashmir movement. Makes a comparison between Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah keeping in view their, qualities approaches and ideas.

SHAMS-UD-DIN-GOVT (12 Oct. 1963-28 Feb. 1964)

465. BALRAJ PURI. Kashmir policy; time for rethinking. EW. V. 16 No 5-7; 1964. P 209-10 ILKUS

Gives an account of the political developments of the State. Throws light on the theft of the Holy Relic in Srinagar and the agitation launched by the people for its restoration. Praises the secular character of the people and assesses their feelings against the Shams-ud-Din Govt.

466. THEFT OF Mohammed's Hair. *Imprint.* V. 10 No. 8; P 87-117 ILKUS

Provides a detailed description of the theft of the Holy Relic of Prophet Mohammad from Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar on December 27, 1963. Traces historically the importance of the Holy Relic since it was brought to Srinagar and kept in the Hazratbal Mosque. Discusses the internal developments of Srinagar from the formation of the Holy Relic Action Committee till its recovery in January 1964. Reviews the political developments which led to the replacement of Shams-ud-Din Govt. by G. M. Sadiq. Comments on the reaction of the theft of the Holy Relic in Pakistan resulting in large scale riots in East Pakistan. Highlights the role of Maulana Masoodi, Maulana Farooq and other political leaders during this crucial period. Also examines the different view points regarding the authenticity of the Holy Relic.

SADIQ, G. M. -GOVT. (29 Feb. 1964-11 Dec. 1971)

467. **BANSI NIRDOSH.** Subah Sadiq. Srinagar, Central Stationery Mart, 1966. P 157 (In Urdu)

Provides a biographical sketch of G. M. Sadiq who became Prime Minister of J & K in 1964. Discusses his role in the freedom struggle of Kashmir and the part played by him for converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1939. Regards Mr. Sadiq as a pivot behind the idea of Naya Kashmir, an economic programme for the uplift of the downtrodden and the rural masses. Also describes the role of G. M. Sadiq during the quit Kashmir Movement, as Education Minister in Bakshi's Cabinet and as Prime Minister of Kashmir.

468. BAZAZ (P N). Kashmir Situation takes unhealthy turn RH. V. 34 No 12; 1971. P 10-11 ILKUS

Provides an account of Pakistan's involvement in the highjacking of an Indian Airlines plane by two Kashmiris. Comments on the state of affairs prevailing in the Kashmir valley causing thereby political chaos and leading to unhealthy turns in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during Sadiq regime.

469. N. C. Pseud. Kashmir in focus. *Mainstream*. Oct. 20, 1967. ILKUS

Provides a detailed account of the Pandit agitation during Aug. 1967 in Kashmir. Throws light on the demands put forth by the Pandit Community to the State Govt. Examines the role and activities of Jana Sangh and RSS and their support to the Pandit agitation. Assesses the role of Hindu Action Committee and its programme. Praises the secular character of Kashmiri Muslims during this agitation.

470. OLIVER (A B S). Kashmir. WT. V. 20 No 11; 1964. P 461-464 ILKUS

Makes a brief study of the political developments of the State. Expresses views on the theft of the Holy Relic and its restoration at Hazratbal Shrine, Describes the political events of Kashmir viz. Mr. Sadiq's taking over as Prime Minister of the State, his liberal policy and restoration of democratic rights, release of Sheikh Abdullah, etc. Also discusses Jaiprakash Narayan's views on the political developments of the State.

471. SADIQ (G M). Kashmir—from Feudalism to Freedom.
IWI V. 87 No 12; 1960. P 6-11 ILKUS

Discusses the various political developments in the State during the Sadiq regime. Gives significance of the State's accession to the Indian Union in 1947. Provides an account of the people's progress in the various fields during this time. Examines Kashmir's relations with India and the impact of planned development on the various fields in the State. Also reviews the plight of the people of Kashmir during the rule of Maharaja Hari Singh.

472. SADIQ (G M). Policy Statement. Jammu & Kashmir Govt. 1964.

Contains the views of G. M. Sadiq regarding the political developments of the State. Describes the overall situation arising as a result of the theft of the Holy Relic in Srinagar. Makes an assurance for restoration of the democratic rights and liberal policy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

473. SHEERAZA. V. 12, No 2-3; 1973. (Sadiq Number)
(In Urdu) CALS

Contains 11 articles on G. M. Sadiq, written by eminent writers and politicians notably Syed Mir Qasim, Krishen Chander, Khushwant Singh, Dr. Karan Singh, etc. Provides the life sketch of G. M. Sadiq. Highlights his various aspects such as his role in the freedom struggle of Kashmir, conversion of the Muslim Conference into the National Conference, role in the Quit Kashmir Movement, his performance as Cabinet Minister in Bakshi's Govt. and as Chief

Minster of J & K from 1964-1971. Also provides an account of the political developments of J & K during the Sadiq era.

MIR QASIM - GOVT. (Dec. 1971-24 Feb. 1975)

474. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Valley of the Jehlum, IWI V. 95 No 8; 1974. P 6-13 ILKUS

Provides a detailed account of the political and other developments of the State. Regards the change in the sentiments of the people as a good sign towards Indianisation. Makes an assessment of the latest political situation during Mir Qasim's Govt. in the right perspective.

475. MIR QASIM (Syed). Kashmir's ties with India. IWI V. 87 No 12; 1966. P 26-27 ILKUS

Praises the secular character and democratic ideals of the people of Kashmir. Gives an account of Kashmir's accession to India in 1947. Describes the role of the people of Kashmir in defeating Pakistan during 22 day's war of 1965. Provides an account of Kashmir's past history and its policy of religious humanism. Concludes with the wishes for good relations between India and Pakistan and hopes for the State's prosperity with rest of the country.

KASHMIR ACCORD (Feb. 1975)

476. ANALYST. *Pseud* Kashmir Accord; form and content. *Mainstream*, V. 13 No. 24; 1975. P 9-10 ILKUS

Discusses the Kashmir accord between Prime Minister

Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of Centre-State relations. Regards the accord as a healthy sign for the solution of Kashmir problem. Discusses legal implications of Kashmir accord. Comments on Pak Prime Minister's attitude and reaction about this accord.

477. INDIA. Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi). Kashmir solution within the framework of Constitution FR. V. 12, No 11; 1975. P 7-9 ILKUS

Contains text of Mrs. Gandhi's speech in Parliament regarding the Kashmir accord. Also includes the text of agreed conclusions signed on Nov. 13, 1974 by G. Parthasarthy and M. A. Beg, the two emissaries of Indian Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah. Further, provides text of the correspondence between the two leaders regarding the Kashmir accord.

478. PANDAY (Kedar Nath). Kashmir accord; victory or betrayal. *Carvan* No 552, 1975. P 19-22 ILKUS

Examines the scope and contents of Kashmir Accord of 1975. Gives a brief account of the historical and political developments of Kashmir since 1947. Assesses the role of Sheikh Abdullah since his arrest in August 1953. Throws light on the different aspects of his political career. Considers his return to the mainstream of the Indian politics as a healthy sign.

479. RAMESH THAPAR. Kashmir and the detente. EPW V. 10 No 8; 1975. P 340-41 ILKUS

Reviews the political situation of Kashmir that emerged after the 1971 war with Pakistan. Hopes

for the better understanding between Govt. of India and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of the latest political developments in the country, especially with reference to the Kashmir accord of 1975. Comments on the rise of Maulana Farooq on the political scene of Kashmir.

480. SHAMIM (S A). Return of Sheikh. YT V. 4 No 5; 1975. P 6-8 ILKUS

Discusses different aspects of Kashmir Accord reached between Sheikh Abdullah and Indira Gandhi in Feb. 1975. Reviews the political developments of Kashmir since Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal in August, 1953 till his return to power in Feb. 1975. Examines the attitude and the feelings of the people regarding Kashmir accord and the Sheikh's return to power.

**FAROOQ ABDULLAH - GOVERNMENT
(9 Sept. 1982-Ist July 1984)**

481. KHAYAL (G N). The New Boom. IT V. 7, No 19; 15 Oct. 1982. P 31 ILKUS

Examines the working style and policies of Dr. Farooq Abdullah after becoming the Chief Minister of J & K. Comments on his means and efforts for providing a clean and corruption free administration to the people of the State. Regards him sincere and a man of determination. Hopes for better changes in the prevailing bureaucratic set-up of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

482. SUMAN DUBEY. Smooth Transition. IT. V. 7
No 18; Sept. 16-30. 1982. P 20-23 ILKUS

Describes the last days of Sheikh Abdullah's government and his sad demise on Sept. 8, 1982. Throws light on the prevailing political situation of Kashmir. Assesses the role of Sheikh's Cabinet for appointing Dr. Farooq Abdullah as Chief Minister of the State. Comments on Dr. Farooq Abdullah's bold decision for dropping all the ministers of the Sheikh's Cabinet and the challenges he is going to face in the near future.

2. V. SUMAN DUBEY, Second Term, 1977-78
No. 11, 29th Oct. 1977 Date P. 50-51 JURIS

Comments on the role of State Appellate Courts
and their jurisdiction on State & Central
High Court on the basis and function of High Court
Assesses the role of State Appellate Courts for upholding
the Federal Appellate jurisdiction of State
Comments on Dr. Bimal Jaffrelly's post regarding
for stipulations in the manner of proceeding
and the significance of a court in the next
intervenor.

PART III

- 1. Important Historical Events of Kashmir**
- 2. Author Index**
- 3. Subject Index**

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1846-1983)

- 16 March, 1846 Treaty of Amritsar Signed.
According to the provisions of this Treaty independent possession of Kashmir was given to Raja Gulab Singh for Rs 75 lakhs. The Treaty contains ten articles and was signed by Maharaja Gulab Singh and Frederick Currie and others on behalf of the Governor General of India.
- 1852 Appointment of British officer at Srinagar.
- 1857 Maharaja Gulab Singh died and Ranbir Singh became Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 1860 Maharaja Ranbir Singh's army occupied the Gilgit fort.
- 7 September, 1870 Commercial Treaty executed between Maharaja Ranbir Singh and the British government.
- 1874 British Govt. established Mission at Kashgar.
- 1878 First British Political officer appointed at Gilgit.
- 1885 Maharaja Ranbir Singh died and Pratap Singh ascended the throne.

- 1885 Appointment of British Resident in Kashmir.
- 1889 Establishment of Gilgit Agency under the direct control of British Government.
- 1889 Walter Lawrence began settlement of Land in Kashmir.
- March 1895 Siege of Chitral.
- 1924 Muslims of Kashmir submitted memorandum regarding their grievances to Lord Reading, the Viceroy of India.
- 1925 Maharaja Pratap Singh died and his nephew Hari Singh became Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. Notification issued by Maharaja's Govt. regarding the issue of State Subject.
- 20 April, 1927
- 1931 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his associates set-up Reading Rooms to discuss the Politics of Kashmir.
- 1931 Freedom Struggle launched in Kashmir.
- 13 July, 1931 Maharaja's soldiers fired at people outside Srinagar Central Jail resulting in the death of 23 persons and leading to mass riots against the Govt. Since 1931, July 13, is celebrated as Martyrs Day in J&K.
- 12 November, 1931 Appointment of a Commission to enquire into people's grievances under the chairmanship of B. J. Glancy.

- May 1932 Appointment of Franchise Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Barjor Dalal.
- October, 1932 Formation of All J & K Muslim Conference under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.
- 11 June, 1939 Muslim Conference converted into the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference.
- 10 May, 1944 Mohammad Ali Jinah, President All India Muslim League visited Kashmir and addressed some public meetings in Srinagar.
- September, 1944 Naya Kashmir Programme, an outline of economic plan for the State of Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the National Conference.
- May, 1946 Slogan of Quit Kashmir raised by the National Conference, challenged validity of the Treaty of Amritsar and asked Maharaja Hari Singh to leave Kashmir.
- 20 May, 1946 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah arrested on the charges of sedition and subsequently tried at Badami Bagh Cantonment.
- July, 1947 Gandhiji visited Kashmir and met Maharaja Hari Singh and his Prime Minister.
- 14-15 August, 1947 India partitioned and two dominions of India and Pakistan established.
- 29 September, 1947 Sheikh Abdullah released by

- Maharaja's Government.
- 5 October, 1947 G. M. Sadiq sent to Pakistan by Sheikh Abdullah for negotiations.
- 15 October, 1947 Mehar Chand Mahajan appointed Prime Minister of J&K by Maharaja Hari Singh.
- 17 October, 1947 Tribal infiltration began.
- 25 October, 1947 Sheikh Abdullah left for Delhi to discuss Accession issue with Indian leaders.
- 26 October, 1947 Maharaja Hari Singh sent a letter to Lord Mountbatten alongwith the instrument of Accession of J & K to India.
- 27 October, 1947 Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India accepted the instrument of Accession and conveyed his acceptance to Maharaja Hari Singh. Indian Army also landed at Srinagar Air port on the same day.
- 30 October, 1947 Sheikh Abdullah appointed as Chief Emergency Administrator by Mahaja Hari Singh.
- 1 January, 1948 Govt. of India complained to U.N's Security Council about Pakistan's role and assistance to the tribesmen.
- 17 January, 1948 Resolution passed by Security Council asking Govts. of India and Pakistan to refrain from making any statements which may aggravate the situation.

- 20 January, 1948 Security Council passed Resolution regarding the establishment of 3 member Fact Finding Commission.
- 5 March, 1948 Popular Govt. formed with Sheikh Abdullah as its Prime Minister.
- 13 August, 1948 Resolution of UNCIP urging ceasefire and withdrawal of troops in order to facilitate final settlement of the problem.
- 5 January, 1949 Resolution of UNCIP regarding holding of Plebiscite in Kashmir.
- 20 June, 1949 Maharaja Hari Singh issued a Proclamation, announcing his decision to quit Kashmir on health grounds and left the throne to his son Yuvraj Karan Singh.
- 26 January, 1950 Constitution of India adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly. J & K State to be governed by Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.
- 15 October, 1951 Elections to the State Constituent Assembly held.
- 24 July, 1952 Nehru-Abdullah agreement Signed.
- 9 August, 1953 Sheikh Abdullah dismissed and arrested by the Sadri-Reyasat. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad appointed Prime Minister of J & K.
- 18-21 August, 1953 Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan discussed Kashmir issue.
- 1955 Plebiscite Front founded by Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg.

- 17 November, 1956 Adoption of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution.
- 21 February, 1957 Security Council requested its President Gunnar Jarring to examine with Govts. of India and Pakistan proposals regarding final settlement of the Kashmir issue.
- 8 January, 1958 Sheikh Abdullah released.
- 29 April, 1958 Sheikh Abdullah rearrested.
- 24 January, 1962 Trial of Kashmir Conspiracy case against Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his associates began.
- 20 October, 1962 China launched attack on Ladakh
- 27 December, 1962 First round of Bhutto-Swan Singh talks on Kashmir at Rawalpindi.
- 16 May, 1963 Announcement regarding failure of Ministerial level talks on Kashmir
- 4 October, 1963 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad resigned as Prime Minister of J & K under Kamraj Plan.
- 12 October, 1963 Shams - ud - Din elected Prime Minister of J & K.
- 27 December, 1963 Holy Relic of Prophet Mohammed stolen from Hazratbal shrine. This led to a mass agitation in the Kashmir Valley.
- 4 January, 1964 Announcement made regarding the recovery of the Holy Relic.
- 29 February, 1964 G. M. Sadiq appointed as new Prime Minister of the State.
- 8 April, 1964 Sheikh Abdullah released and the

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| | Kashmir Conspiracy case withdrawn. |
| 24 May, 1964 | Sheikh Abdullah visited Pakistan. |
| 30 March, 1965 | Constitution of J & K amended to change the nomenclature of Sadri Reyasat and Prime Minister to Governor and Chief Minister respectively. |
| 7 May, 1965 | Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg arrested at Palam Air Port after returning from Haj Pilgrimage. |
| 6 September, 1965 | Indo-Pak war Starfed. |
| 20 September, 1965 | Security Council passed Resolution regarding ceasefire to take effect from 22 September, requested Secretary General to exert influence on India and Pakistan and to seek peaceful solution of Indo-Pak problem. |
| 10 January, 1966 | Tashkent Declaration signed by Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub of Pakistan. |
| 7 August, 1967 | Kashmiri Pandits started agitation. This agitation continued upto 2 September, 1967. |
| 2 January, 1968 | Sheikh Abdullah released. |
| 10 October, 1968 | Sheikh Abdullah organised All Parties Convention to seek solution to Kashmir issue. Jai Prakash Narayan inaugurated this Convention. |
| 30 January, 1971 | Indian Airlines plane hijacked to Lahore during flight from Srinagar to Jammu. |
| 2-15 December, 1971 | Indo-Pak War. |
| 11 December, 1971 | G. M. Sadiq died and Mir Qasim took over as Chief Minister of J&K. |

- 3 July, 1972 Simla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Bhutto of Pakistan.
- 25 February, 1975 Accord reached between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah, known as Kashmir Accord. Sheikh Abdullah Sworn in as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 4-5 July, 1975 Special Delegate Session of the Plebiscite Front held at Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar. Plebiscite Front dissolved and the National Conference revived.
- 27 March, 1977 Legislative Assembly dissolved and the Governors rule imposed for the first time in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2-3 July, 1977 Assembly Elections held. National Conference led by Sheikh Abdullah gained Two-thirds majority.
- 8 September, 1982 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah died.
- 9 September, 1982 Dr. Farooq Abdullah unanimously elected Chief Minister of the State.
- 5 June, 1983 Elections to the State Assembly held. National Conference under the leadership of Dr. Farooq Abdullah returned to power for the Second time.



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